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THE MORNING PAPER THE EVENTS OF YESTERDAY.

The Lima Times-Democrat.

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EMBLEMS OF LIBERTY

America's First Flag and the Old Liberty Bell.

THE TWO RELICS TOGETHER.

Patriotic People Placed the Flag on the Bell That Proclaimed Liberty Throughout the Land—How the Day Was Observed at the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The world's fair was ablaze with patriotism yesterday. It was the center from the patriotic pulse of a liberty loving people, enjoying the manifold blessings of a land of the free and a home of the brave beat through the nation. There were many in the white city whose minds went back to that glorious Fourth of July of the centennial year in the Quaker city, when commencing with the tolling of the midnight hour, the patriotic pulses of a populace ran riot; when for more than half a day, men and women, old and young, native and alien, marched almost without a break up Chestnut street and saluted with bared heads and ringing shouts the old landmark of liberty in Independence square; when Sherman and Sheridan, and Dom Pedro, all now numbered with those that have gone, stood arm in arm before the old liberty bell and bowed their heads in reverence and honor.

WORLD'S FAIR—THE LIBERTY BELL.

Seventeen years have elapsed since these stirring scenes were enacted, and yesterday in the metropolis of the west, the second world's exposition of the republic gave occasion for a still greater demonstration of love of flag and country, one which in its magnitude and impressiveness kept pace with the growth of the country in the intervening years, and with the magnitude of the Columbian exposition as compared with those that have gone before it.

Chicago's 2,000,000 of permanent population kept holiday and 500,000 strangers from outside points, far and near, helped it to celebrate. All over the city, in the suburban residence districts as well as in the commercial center the usual stillness of the night was broken by the cracking and booming of fire works and the shouts of merrymakers who were making a night of it so that the world's fair Fourth might be appropriately ushered in with true American spirit. Day broke to the accompaniment of a salute of 100 guns from the gunboats in the lake and the reverberations of the cannon awoke the sleepers and gave them notice that it was time to be up and moving.

The procession southward to Jackson park began as early as 6 o'clock, when the Illinois Central started the first of its two-minute trains, each car filled to the doors, and from that hour on the steam, cable and elevated roads, as well as the big steamboats plying the lake, found their facilities taxed as never before. "Old Glory" was to be seen everywhere, hundreds of thousands of them, some of the avenues leading to Jackson park being literally lined with tri-colored bunting, and the stars and stripes as though in honor of the coming of some conquering hero. Nearly everybody out of doors, too, wore either a button of the stars and stripes or a miniature flag, or a tiny bit of tri-colored ribbon.

When the numerous gates of the big enclosure were opened at 7 o'clock the ticket men at each found a crowd awaiting them, and thence forward there was a ceaseless click-click as the turnstiles revolved and the mass of humanity pressed inward. The grounds themselves had taken on some of the glory of Solomon.

Thousands of people who originally intended to enter the fair grounds by the Stony Island avenue gates were so entranced by the unparalelled sight which met their eyes on reaching the Plaisance entrance by the cable trains that they at once joined in the patriotic pleasure seeking processsion which for hours filled the broad Plaisance from side to side. Across the Plaisance from Cottage Grove avenue to the Stoney Island avenue viaduct which forms the east entrance inside the grounds were strung at intervals of a few yards the prettiest arrangement of bannerets and Chinese lanterns that the eye of man ever beheld. On each side of the Plaisance throughout its whole length were also dancing fluttering lines of the same heterogeneous colored mass connecting with the cross lines.

Midway Plaisance is at all times gorgeous in decoration and constant variation of scene but the display made by the people of all nations in honor of Uncle Sam's birthday anniversary changed the whole aspect of the cosmopolitan thoroughfare. The moving mass of humanity seemed to be passing underone huge continuous canopy of ever-changing bright colors.

In the white city itself the extra decorations in honor of the day were to be seen at every turn on every flagstaff and pavilion, foreign and state building and every place where a flag or banner could be fixed to harmonize with the artistic surroundings.

The landscape was aglow with the glorious flag of freedom and every human being, no matter if his birthplace was in the Orient, the Arctic region, or the torrid zone, seemed to enter the spirit of the American day, with a hearty desire to make it memorable in the history of the republic.

The exercises of the day had a prelude in a procession of the leading participants. It left the city hall at 9 o'clock with a company of the Second regiment headed by its band, to blaze its way over the boulevards. Heading the line was a carriage occupied by Mrs. Perry Stafford of Martha's Vineyard and two lady friends, who held and at intervals waved a priceless relic in the form of the original flag under which Paul Jones sailed with the authority of congress.

Behind came carriages containing Mayor Harrison and the city officials, the members of the board of aldermen and the members of the liberty bell committee, headed by W. O. McDowell of New Jersey. The procession moved slowly for the boulevard.

From curb to curb the street was packed with vehicles of all descriptions carrying their owners and guests toward the park, and it was nearly 11 o'clock when it reached the Fifty-seventh street entrance. Here a remarkable reception awaited it. Inside the gate, lining the roadway six deep in military order, 20,000 exposition exhibitors of all nations were drawn up. Every man carried an American flag, and each division according to its building or department was headed by the department chief and a band. The procession passed through the ranks, the exhibitors uncovered and waved their flags, while the bands broke forth in unison with the "Star Spangled Banner."

When the mayor's carriage had reached the head of the column, the word of command was given, the exhibitors faced ranks southward, and the combined procession moved through the grounds, bringing up in the immense plaza between the administration building and the terminal station. A portion of the space had been filled in with chairs and benches and extemporized seats, while in the rear enough standing-room had been left for 100,000 people who were willing to join in singing the patriotic music, even if they couldn't get within a quarter of a mile of earshot of the speeches. In front of the terminal building, facing west, a spacious grand stand had been erected, and long before the arrival of the parade an ocean of faces were turned toward it, each wearing a look of good-natured expectancy.

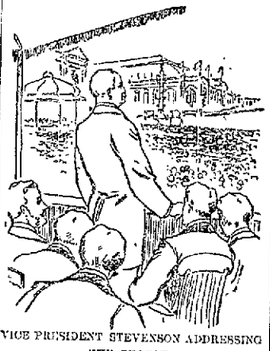
During the wait, the concourse was entertained with national airs that stirred its blood and kept in enthusiastic mood. Three bands were grouped on the floor—the Second Regiment, Pullman and the Chicago band. Silas G. Pratt was conductor of all. He stood on the stairway a few feet above the heads of the musicians with a program of the music in one hand and a book in the other, using both as batons to bring out the volume of patriotic melody to its fullest extent and in the most harmonious unison. They played the "Doxology," "Red, White and Blue," Star Spangled Banner" and "America" while the multitude applauded after each selection.

The concourse had need of patience for it was not until 11:20 that director General Davis arm in arm with Vice President Stevenson appeared at the head of the steps leading to the platform, and a mighty shout went up from 200,000 throats. Behind the director general and the vice president came the mayor and corporation, the national commissioners and board of directors, the lady managers and several hundred special guests of the occasion. Below the platform were the members of the Columbian chorus, men and women, 1,500 hundred of them each with a big flag that later on was to be waved in triumph to signalize the touch of the electric button that was to dedicate the new liberty bell a thousand miles eastward across the continent.

While the guests were being seated on the platform, renewed enthusiasm was created by the appearance of the venerable but sprightly woman from Martha's Vineyard, Mass.—Mrs. Stafford—who carried in a cardboard box her precious possession, the first American flag. She kept it close to her as she smiled and bowed her acknowledgments to the cheering multitude. She was given a seat underneath the small flagpole erected for the purpose of receiving the flag, which was fastened to the line ready for the hoisting by Mrs. Stafford's infirm hand at the stroke of 12 o'clock.

When the last of the guests had been seated, Director General Davis brought his gavel down on the table and called the multitude to order. Rev. Dr. John Henry Burrows had been announced to deliver the opening prayer, but he was absent, and in his place Rev. Dr. Canfield of the Universalist church was introduced. "While these scenes have changed from a wilderness to civilization," he said, "the God of our fathers has always been with the people of the republic." He prayed for divine blessing upon the president of the United States and all others assisting him in authority. All joined in the final prayer, "Our Father, which art in heaven," in low but distinct tones, which could be heard by the multitude like the murmur of the sea.

Vice President Stevenson was now introduced. As he stepped to the front of the platform he was greeted with a rousing cheer. He spoke in stentorian tones with considerable emphasis and gesticulation and succeeded in getting his sentiments to the hearing of the great majority by those before and about him.



VICE PRESIDENT STEVENSON ADDRESSING THE PEOPLE.

The address was brief and to the point, and was frequently interrupted with applause, and it increased tenfold as the vice president retired.

Then S. G. Pratt of New York came to the edge of the platform and at a wave of the baton the chorus rose and commenced the opening stanzas of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

By the time the chorus was reached the audience was wild with enthusiasm and it joined in therefrain with vim and vigor, tens of thousands of arms waving the stars and stripes overhead. It was a stirring spectacle but it was to be intensified later on. When the singing had ceased it was the turn of Mayor Carter Harrison to speak for the world's fair city.

At the stroke of noon the Paul Jones flag was hoisted, and the electric button dedicating the new liberty bell now in foundry at Troy, N. Y., was pressed by Mrs. Madge Morris Wagner, and Miss Minnie F. Mickley of San Diego Cal.

TWO EMBLEMS MEET.

The First American Flag Placed on the Old Liberty Bell.

CHICAGO, July 5.—America's first flag and the silent old bell of liberty met in Pennsylvania's building under memorably dramatic circumstances yesterday afternoon. The meeting was as distinct a feature of the day's celebration as it was spontaneous, the promptings of patriotic hearts. The Paul Jones flag presented by the United States congress to Lieutenant Stafford and now owned by his descendant, Mrs. H. R. B. Stafford, has never come into physical contact with the bell from Independence Hall which proclaimed liberty to all the world.

It was at the Columbian liberty bell exercises in the Delaware state building that the idea of laying the faded old emblem of liberty on Philadelphia's historic treasure originated. National Commissioner Woodside of the Keystone state made the suggestion and it was quickly acquiesced in. A procession was hastily formed, the leaders being Chairman McDowell of the liberty bell committee and Mrs. Stafford hugging the relic of the revolution to her feeble form as a mother would press her child to her breast in an hour of danger. In the procession were the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, members of the Columbian liberty bell committee, the Hermitage association of Nashville, officers and members of the National Martha Washington association and the Society of Human Freedom, whose emblem floated from the platform of administration plaza in the morning.

The great silk flag made by women throughout the land and presented to the board of lady managers was borne aloft in the procession from the Delaware to the Pennsylvania building, where an immense crowd of people had poured in all day to pay homage to the decorated bell. It was a patriotic pilgrimage which everybody enjoyed, and the two Philadelphia policemen in charge of the bell were the proudest Americans on the grounds. Commissioner Woodside and Mr. McDowell addressed the people; "America" and "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," were sung by the assembly, and one of the bell's guardians taking the Paul Jones flag tenderly from the hands of Mrs. Stafford inside the railing spread its fold over the bell while the people applauded.

The exercises at the Delaware building had not been sufficiently announced to bring a full house. Chairman McDowell of the bell committee presided. Captain Wyman, executive commissioner for Rhode Island, spoke in a patriotic vein, and Miss Pearl Wagner of San Diego, Cal., recited her mother's historic poem, "The Liberty Bell." Commissioner Woodside of Pennsylvania delivered an address.

Mrs. Frank Stewart Osborn of Chicago read Howard Hawthorne Magee's poem, "The New Liberty Bell." It was well received.

Miss Mary Desha of Kentucky, vice president of the Daughters of the Revolution; Mrs. Gordon of Georgia and other women spoke briefly.

Columbian Bell Struck.

ALBANY, July 5.—Hundreds gathered yesterday at the Menley bell foundry, Troy, to hear the Columbian liberty bell strike. At 1 o'clock word came from Chicago that all was ready for ringing the bell. Two workmen held a 60-pound clapper, which Mr. Chester Menley guided while six blows were struck on the bell, which was in the foundry yard, mouth upward. The notes sounded deep and melodious, and the assembled gathering cheered and cheered again.

COLORADO SILVER MINES CLOSED.

Hundreds of Men Out of Employment and Business Paralyzed.

DENVER, Colo., July 5.—The silver mines of the state are practically closed and the men who have issued themselves driving tunnels and sinking shafts and drifting through great ore bodies under ground find their occupations gone. Men who never before knew an idle moment are now walking the streets in the mining camps of the state. Of the 819 mines employing men all are closed. They have operated for nearly a year at loss, expecting daily that the white metal would be recognized as a money metal and the price go up.

Some of the mines are still pumping water at enormous expense, until it is seen what congress will do, for it would be expensive to them to let them fill with water. The depression has affected all lines of business in the state. In Denver forces of stores have been reduced and in many instances wages have been cut, but they will be immediately restored when the price of silver goes up. Of course the big gold mines of the state are still working and many will continue, but there is no disguising the fact that the closing of the silver mines will cut off the gold supply for many of them carry gold.

CONFESSED TO MURDER.

Henry Starr Guilty of Killing a United States Marshal.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 5.—Henry Starr who was arrested Sunday with John Wilson confesses that he is the man wanted for killing the United States marshal at Fort Smith, Ark., but he claims it was in self defense. His alleged wife admits his infinity. United States Marshal Crum wires that requisition papers are now on the way and that Starr and Wilson must be held until his arrival.

Special Agent Taylor of the Santa Fe, who is in this city, thinks the two men robbed the train at Cimarron on June 20 last. Starr will stand charged with every crime upon the calendar—murder, train and bank robbery, whisky selling, etc. Starr is only 22 years of age, and began his career of crime only about a year ago. There are rewards amounting to $3,000 for his arrest.

BULLETS IN A COURTROOM.

An Arkansas Husband Shoots the Slayer of His Wife.

TEXARKANA, Ark., July 5.—While the examining trial of R. E. Lee, for the killing of Mrs. Jessie Hale, which occurred in this city, was in progress before Justice Edwards, Hale, the husband of the deceased woman, entered the courtroom with two little daughters, and, advancing to where Lee was sitting in the prisoner's dock, sent his children, and, drawing a revolver, opened fire on the slayer of his wife.

Hale fired five times, the second shot striking Lee in the thigh and making a dangerous wound. Lee owes his life to a large stove, behind which he took refuge. The scene in the courtroom was a wild one, judge, lawyers and witnesses taking refuge from the flying bullets. Hale was placed under arrest, and Lee's trial postponed to await the result of his injuries.

Bridge Burned.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 5.—The Moses Coulee bridge, on the Great Northern railroad, burned. It was 924 feet long and 185 feet wide. It will take three weeks to replace the bridge, during which time passengers will be transferred.

Bank Failure Proves a Bad One.

DENVER, July 5.—The failure of the Chaffe County bank at Salida, Saturday, proves to have been a bad one, and it looks as though the institution had been looted. Liabilities are $80,000 and genuine assets only $8,000.

Base Ball.

MORNING GAMES.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 14; Philadelphia, 15.

At Chicago—Chicago, 3, Boston, 8.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 12; Brooklyn, 12.

At St Louis—St. Louis, 4; New York, 8.

At Louisville—Louisville, 1, Washington, 2.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 11; Baltimore, 8.

AFTERNOON GAMES.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 5, Philadelphia, 6.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 14; Baltimore, 7

At Chicago—Chicago, 4; Boston, 5.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 10 Brooklyn, 8.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 2; New York, 1.

At Louisville—Louisville, 8; Washington, 4.

Indications.

Local thunderstorms; southerly winds.

Prospects of a Printers' Strike.

DENVER, July 5.—The five daily papers in this city have asked compositors to accept a reduction from 50 to 40 cents a thousand ems. The printers say they will not accept.

EXPLOSION IN A MINE

An Appalling Accident at Yorkshire, England.

MANY MINERS ARE ENTOMBED.

One Hundred and Ten Are Dead and But a Faint Hope For the Remaining Thirty-Five—Rescuers Greatly Retarded in Their Work by Firedamp and Gas.

LONDON, July 5.—Great excitement has been caused in Thornhill, Yorkshire, by an explosion that occurred in Ingram's colliery. One hundred and forty-five miners are entombed, and it is feared that the loss of life will be heavy. Rescuing parties are hard at work and four bodies have been brought to the surface.

The pit is badly blocked with fallen rock, dirt and timbers, and the progress of the rescuing parties therefore slow. It is feared that the men who escaped death in the explosion of firedamp will be suffocated by the chokedamp unless speedily rescued.

The scenes usual at the pit mouth in the case of mining accidents are being repeated in Thornhill, and considerable trouble is experienced in keeping those having relatives or friends in the mines from interfering with the work of the rescuers.

The day shift went to work as usual early in the morning. The ventilation was reported to be good. All went well until noon, when the workers at the pit mouth were startled by a muffled explosion and by clouds of dense smoke rolling up the main shaft. They tried to communicate with the workings, but found that the interior had been cut off from the shaft.

The pit managers organized an exploring party and descended slowly through the smoke. They were driven back repeatedly and eventually gave up their purpose of penetrating to the working before the foul gas should be cleared away. After taking up the bodies found at the bottom of the shaft the rescue party waited for several hours before making another descent. They then went down again.

The gas had cleared off near the shaft and they were able to examine part of the working. The bodies lay in heaps. Many were brought to the surface. Unremitting efforts are being made to reach the few miners who may still be alive. About 110 are supposed to have been killed.

The dead body of the under manager, badly injured was found in the mine near the shaft.

The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained. There is no indication that the explosion was exceptionally violent, but the flames spread through the main airways with extraordinary rapidity, and produced an enormous amount of afterdamp. With a view to shifting the fire, some of the passages were blocked with wood and sand. The old, unused seam in which the fire appeared will be flooded.

There were terrible scenes of grief at the pit's mouth when the messenger announced that more than 100 miners were lost. One woman fell dead when she learned that her husband had been killed. The lord mayor may devote to the relief of the stricken families the fund collected for the royal wedding fetes.

BIMETALLIST CONVENTION.

One Has Been Called to Meet in Chicago, August 1.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—A. J. Warner, president of the American Bimetallic league, has issued a call for a national convention of the league to be held in Chicago beginning Aug. 1, next. It is as follows:

SUN BUILDING, WASHINGTON, July 4.

The recent culmination of events of the greatest moment to the people of this country calls for wise counsel and determined action on the part of all patriotic citizens. A concerted purpose is manifest to seize upon the present opportunity to destroy silver as money and to establish finally and forever the single gold standard, and since strike to change all debts to gold debts, with a never-ending use of gold and fall of prices.

A financial disturbance, largely artificial and needless has been created as an "object lesson," and falsely attributed to the silver law in order out of it to create a manifestation of public sentiment, under cover of which the greater crime of overthrowing the money of the constitution and establishing the single gold standard may be consummated. As a part of the same great conspiracy the mints of India have been closed and the shock is felt around the world.

Congress has been called to meet in extra session on Aug. 7. If at this session the money standard of the constitution is overthrown and the single gold standard is finally established to be extended over the world, an economic revolution will have been inaugurated more disastrous to the welfare of mankind, and especially to the producing and laboring classes, than any in the history of the world.

In view, therefore, of the threatening conditions that have arisen, and in answer to numerous appeals for action, the executive comitee of the American Bimetallic league has deemed it proper to call a national convention, to be held at Chicago, beginning Aug. 1, and to continue as long as the convention directs.

All members of the league are urged to attend, and all who are in favor of maintaining the money of the constitution and opposed to the establishment of the single gold standard in the United States, without regard to party, are invited to attend and participate in the deliberations of the convention.

All economic associations and all industrial organizations are requested to send delegates to this convention.

A special invitation is extended to members of congress and members of state legislatures.

Governors of states are requested to appoint as many delegates as they may deem proper.

By order of the executive committee.

A. J. WARNER, President.

W. M. BARRINGTON, Secretary.

TWO RECORDS BROKEN.

Some Fast Time Made Over a Kite-Shaped Track.

KIRKWOOD, Del., July 5.—Two records were broken on the Maple Valley Trotting association kite-shaped track yesterday. Saladin, owned and driven by James Green of this city, paced a mile in 2:05 3-4, beating Mascot, owned by N. P. Taylor and driven by W. J. Andrews. Saladin's record was 2:09 3-4 and Mascot's 2:04, both made in exhibition races. The time of 2:0 3-4 made yesterday beats the record for pacing in a race made by Guy.

John Hamlin of Parkesville, L. I., sent his trotter, Ayres P, to a pole with Telephone as a running mate, making the mile in 2:03 1-2, and breaking another world's record formerly held by Winship, 2:06.

A LUNATIC HANGED.

The Execution of a Crazy Italian Brings Shame Upon Pennsylvania.

READING, Pa., July 5.—The report of the physicians who examined the brain of Pietro Buccieri, who was hanged here last Thursday for the murder of Sister Hildaberta, shows that the brain weighed 55 1-2 ounces.

many parts of the brain were found in a disordered condition. While their report is for the most part technical, yet it is a virtual admission that Buccieri was not in his right mind.

Sister Hildaberta was a nurse, and insanity was the only possible motive for the killing, as many people thought, but Buccieri had no friends to see that justice was done.

STEAMBOAT BOILER EXPLODES.

Twenty-Six Passengers on Board Were Instantly Killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—A terrible disaster resulting in a large loss of life occurred on the steamer Alfons, a boat employed in the river trade on the Volga. The steamer with quite a number of passengers on board was approaching Romanov, when her boilers exploded killing 26 passengers.

Among the dead are General Petrushewski.

The explosion tore the upper part of the steamer to pieces, and the burning coals that were blown from the furnaces set fire to the wreck. The boat burned to the water's edge and then sank.

Ex-President Harrison's Fourth.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 5.—Ex-President Harrison made a patriotic address here upon the rights and duties of citizenship. The ex-president's eloquent words were attentively listened to by a large crowd of people, and he was loudly applauded when he concluded. After the delivery of his address General Harrison held an impromptu reception, and shook hands with most of his auditors.

PEOPLE'S PARTY IN OHIO

State Convention Held and a Complete Ticket Nominated.

COLUMBUS, O., July 5.—The People's party of Ohio met in convention here yesterday. Charles R. Martin of Tiffin, secretary-treasurer of the state organization, called the convention to order. He read the call for the convention, showing that each county was entitled to two delegates-at-large and one additional delegate for every 25 votes cast for Solon C. Thayer, the People's party candidate for governor in 1891, making the total number 476.

Mr. Martin then announced the temporary organization as follows: Chairman, F. J. D. Dunahay; secretary, N. J. Creager; assistants, W. R. Voiles and C. O. Wilson.

The afternoon session began with the report of the committee on credentials, who reported no contests and 405 delegates present.

The committee on permanent organization reported as follows: Chairman, Hugh Cavenaugh; secretary, C. J. Creager, assistant secretary, C. Q. Wilson; sargeant-at-arms, Amos A. Bowers; assistant sergeant-at-arms, J. F. Leddeger.

The committee on resolutions finally appeared and submitted its report, which was adopted and the platform of the party made. The platform is almost identical with that proposed by the Cuyahoga convention, and on national issues reaffirms the principles of the Omaha convention. It refers to the tariff issue as a sham, denounces both of the old parties for surrendering to the British bankers and Wall street agents, and demands municipal ownership of street railways, water and gas plants and all similar franchises. The ticket nominated is as follows:

For governor—E. J. Bracken.

Lieutenant governor—Milton D. Cooley of Athens.

Treasurer—William H. Taylor.

Attorney general—Colonel J. H. Rhodes.

Judge of supreme court—Captain C. T. Clarke.

Dairy and food commissioner—Thomas N. Hickman.

Member board of public works—Matthew Baber.

Just before adjournment a delegate created a sensation by introducing a resolution calling upon congress to impeach President Cleveland on the ground of high treason in that he, as a representative of the British money power, is a traitor to this country. The resolution was received with wild cheers and adopted by a unanimous vote.

Base Ball Player Injured.

CLEVELAND, July 5.—The chances are that Cleveland is no longer a factor in the pennant race, not unless a good third baseman can be secured. In sliding to second yesterday morning Tebeau was unintentionally spiked by a Brooklyn player, and the spike caught in his knee throwing it around and out of joint. He will not play again this season and may be permanently injured.

Wonderful Feats on a Wire.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 5.—Fully 10,000 people saw Clifford Calverty perform some wonderful feats on his wire stretched across Niagara gorge. He beat all time records by running across the wire at full speed in two minutes, 352-5

FINALLY SUCCEEDED.

A Man Commits Suicide After Making Seven Attempts.

TRENTON, July 5.—Edward Ott, 50 years old, a wiredrawer, succeeded in committing suicide after having made seven different attempts. Six weeks ago, while in the state prison for wife-beating, he attempted suicide by leaping from one of the upper corridors to the stone floor below. He broke both of his legs and lacerated his face in a horrible manner, necessitating the amputation of one foot.

A few days ago he was removed from the hospital to his home, not being entirely cured. Early yesterday morning he went to the cellar, threw a piece of wire over a beam, and twisted a noose about his neck. He then jumped from the grindstone on which he had been standing and very nearly severed his head from his body.

FOURTH OF JULY ACCIDENT.

Four Firemen Injured by the Bursting of a Cannon.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 5.—At fire department headquarters about midnight a cannon burst and seriously injured four firemen. They had been celebrating and were loading the cannon preparatory to firing the last charge. Fred Kapp was holding the cannon on his legs and Charles Carroll was ramming the charge home.

The cannon was hot and exploded prematurely. The butt was blown through Kapp's right leg, cutting it off nearly to the thigh so that it hung only by a shred of flesh. Carroll had both hands blown off. Henry McLaren and Will Rettich, who were standing near, were struck by pieces of the cannon and severely, but not fatally, injured.

Killed by Lightning.

KANSAS CITY, July 5.—While standing under a tree, 10 miles south of the city, Irving Clark, aged 19, and Frank Paullin, aged 18, both of this city, were struck by lightning and both instantly killed. Mrs. Irving Clark and Miss Minnie Clark, who were with the boys, were stunned and burned, and lay under the tree for an hour before they regained consciousness. They were members of a picnic party.

A Monster Shad.

What is believed to be the largest shad ever taken in the waters near the head of Delaware bay was caught opposite Delaware City a few days ago. It measured 22 inches in length, 4 inches in

A MORMON SCHEME.

Sensational Story Told by a Well Known Minister.

SECURING A POWERFUL LEVER.

Money Being Raised For the Purpose of Buying a Majority of the Members in the Next House of Congress to Enact Certain Laws That Will Benefit Them. The Scheme Being Kept a Profound Secret.

FINDLAY, O., July 5.—Rev. J. Wesley Hill, of Helena, Mon., who is now visiting here, was in the city, and during a conversation with a reporter of The Republican, disclosed a story which, for sensational features, surpasses anything ever before made known to the American public.

Rev. Hill's brilliant career in the west is well known here, and his position has enabled him to obtain information denied to all others. His sterling integrity removes all doubt as to the authenticity of his information and its truthfulness. Said he: "I was for some time pastor of the First Methodist church of Ogden, U. T., and connected with the university in addition to my pastoral work. Naturally I was thrown into constant contact with the Mormon element and appreciate the crying evils of that belief. These people have for some time appreciated the rapidly increasing power of the opposition to them and also the fact that their tenure in their present location can be but temporary unless they can bring some powerful agency to bear. And this they have in the shape of money, which they are now preparing to use upon a gigantic scale.

"During the past year they have been raising among themselves by an assessment upon each disciple of the belief the sum of $1,000,000 which they have now raised ostensibly for the purpose of completing their temple and their buildings upon which they have already expended $3,000,000, but which is designed for the purpose of buying a majority in the next house of congress to secure their fixed rights to their present location by securing the vested power of statehood. With this they would be beyond reach of interruption and opposition in the future. Their agents are even now at work in Washington and have been for months, and the money is at their disposal to use with unscrupulous freedom.

"The scheme has been long contemplated and they have great hopes of its success as it has been carried on with great secrecy. The mass of the people who contributed the money have been kept in ignorance of its object in order that all danger of the secret being revealed might be removed. My information is obtained from the most indisputable sources, and the people should be warned of the darling purposes of these people that their ends may be frustrated."

Newspaper Men and the Fair.

The following letter and comment is from the Chicago News-Record:

I am pleased to see your manly defense of the country editor in his relation to the World's fair. Your remarks apply with equal force to editors in general, outside the larger cities. I have published matter pertaining to the fair which could have been billed at $1,000 were the fair a private instead of a public enterprise. The 1-column article in this week's paper defending the management against charges of incompetency would cost any other institution $60, not including what I paid the writer for preparing the article. In the light of such services I agree with you in the assertion that it would be short sighted for the management to curtail the privileges of a class that has labored so zealously for the success of the great fair. Yours truly,

E. A. SHOWE.

We did not use the mild epithet suggested by our Michigan friend. "Short sighted" is altogether too conservative a term to apply to the policy hinted at. To curtail to any extent the privileges of the country editor would in our opinion be the apotheosis of meanness, treachery and ingratitude.

A Singular Reunion.

A romantic story in which a young lady who has been living near Blacklick, Indiana county, is a prominent character comes from Carrwensville, Clearfield county. In the spring of 1870 Isaiah McDonald of Grampo n Hills, Clearfield county, married a young lady from Michigan. After a few short months of wedded life the young man got into trouble. A separation followed, and the young wife returned to her western home.

A short time afterward a daughter was born. The mother's death followed swiftly on the event and the child was taken in charge by its grandparents. It was years before the father knew he had a daughter. After discovering it he spent a great deal of money in a fruitless endeavor to locate her.

About the beginning of last March the daughter, now a young lady of 22 years, learned of her father's residence. She wrote to him, giving her address as Blacklick, Indiana county. The father was overwhelmed with joy and wrote, giving undeniable proofs of his relationship.

Arrangements were made for a meeting. Father and daughter met at Carrwensville, and an affecting scene followed. They are now living together at Grampion. The girl is described as fine looking. She has been reared tenderly and possesses a good education.—Indiana Gazette.

Parsimonious Royalty.

The royal family of England is said to be the most money loving of the princely blood of Europe. The queen has accumulated a vast fortune from her savings, and she pays her servants less than they can get in any first class hotel. Her daughter, the Princess Louise, inherits this parsimonious spirit, and just now the radical press of London is making an outcry because the princess competed with other sculptors for a statue to the queen and got the contract through royal influence. The princess charged full price for the work—$2,000—and exacted $500 in advance. The poorer sculptors had to stand aside. The Prince of Wales, however, does not inherit the thrifty instinct. He wears 1,000 pairs of gloves a year and buys them all from Denmark instead of encouraging the home industry.—San Francisco Argonaut.

An Honest Judge Tells a Story.

An Aroostook judge who looked thoroughly honest and ingenuous has been telling this story to some of the Portland lawyers, and they believe him. The judge says that one farmer in his county raised last season 800 bushels of oats upon 10 acres of land. He sold the oats at his door for 50 cents a bushel and tucked nearly $400 in the bank. He valued the land at $150.—Lewiston Journal.

A Strange Cargo.

The Hilda, has just arrived in the Mersey from Montserrat, West Indies, after a protracted voyage. Her cargo consists almost entirely of lime juice, of which she brings up less than 60,000 gallons.

Be on your Guard.

If some grocers urge another baking powder upon you in place of the "Royal," it is because of the greater profit upon it. This of itself is evidence of the superiority of the "Royal." To give greater profit the other must be a lower cost powder, and to cost less it must be made with cheaper and inferior materials, and thus, though selling for the same, give less value to the consumer.

To insure the finest cake, the most wholesome food, be sure that no substitute for Royal Baking Powder is accepted by you.

Nothing can be substituted for the Royal Baking Powder and give as good results.

AMATEUR ARTISTS.

THE PERSONS WHO WORK FOR PLEASURE AND NOTORIETY.

The Reign of the Amateur and How It Is Affecting the Various Professions In Which Mankind Is Trying to Earn a Living—A Metropolitan View.

The other day a company of American artists seated at the cheap but filling refection of Gruyere cheese and the beer of the country amused itself by discussing the serious want of patronage from which American art is just now suffering.

"I tell you," cried a young painter of great talent, "that the profession of artist in this country is worse off than ever. There was a time some 15 or 20 years ago when his prospects looked bright and his outlook cheerful. But today he wastes all his time and energy on pot boiling, and even his pot boilers have to go at a sacrifice."

"There are too many of us," quoth one of his hearers. "The supply exceeds the demand, and we are simply paying, as in other walks of life, for the crime of overproduction."

"There are not too many of us," related the first speaker. "It's the infernal amateurs who are doing work almost as good as ours, and who are underselling us. It is the reign of the amateurs which has taken all the gilt off the gingerbread of the professional."

True, absolutely true, in almost every highway and byway of modern industry. The amateur is rapidly displacing the professional to his own slight—sometimes imperceptible benefit, and always to the other's injury. When one stops to consider this truism, one is fairly stunned by the magnitude and quantity of the illustrations which proveit. Take, for instance, the field to which the discussion above quoted has relation. The woods are full of amateur "artists." Hardly a family now exists but has an "artistic" son or daughter who necessarily babbles the jargon of the craft and spoils more canvas and wastes more paint in a week than most professional artists can afford in a year.

Not only do their execrable compositions degrade the standard of art, they do worse and more material harm by making values ridiculously cheap. Glad to get anything at all—half the cost sometimes of the material they use. The amateur painters of New York alone constitute unconsciously a guild which practically starves out the profession. And the worst of it is that the amateur's work is nothing like as conspicuously bad in all instances as it used to be. Sketchy and thin as the best of it may be, it certainly complies with the elementary rules of art, and he must indeed be a bold critic who, comparing it with the efforts of trained and expert professionals, should unhesitatingly pronounce it without exception rot and rubbish.

The amateur actor and the amateur actress have inflicted incalculable injury on what calls itself specifically the profession. It is an open secret, for example, that the once profitable city of Brooklyn has been made a positively "bad show town," as the phrase goes, by the number and audacity of its amateurs. During the season they undertake performances of the severest professional character with a prodigality of energy and expenditure almost amounting to profligate extravagance which utterly eclipses the productions of the regular theaters. In fact, the Brooklyn amateurs have all but destroyed the professional drama in that city.

Again, the concert rooms of New York fairly swarm with unpaid vocalists who acquit themselves in many instances quite as well as their professional sisters and brothers, and there are already so many amateur instrumentalists in this city eager to play in public who have no urgent pecuniary need to do so that it is doubtful if the Musical Protective union dare order another general strike here, so enormous would be the rush of fairly competent amateur fiddlers and others to take the places of the strikers.

Rising higher in the social world, we find howling swells like Suffern Tailer basing their reputations entirely on their knack of driving four-in-hands en amateur, so that the amateur coachman has become really an important public character and worthy of incessant notice.

The amateur wing shot is another social lion. Compared with the feats of the plain, uncelebrated every day pot hunters of Maryland and Pennsylvania, the performances afield of George Work and Edgar Murphy and De Forrest Maurice and the rest of them seem positively puerile. But none the less are these latter knights of the trigger exalted and extolled by the newspapers as marvels of skill and vaunted among the possessions of which we ought all to be enthusiastically proud. For are they not amateurs?

At the present rate of development one cannot be certain of the ultimate limit of amateur expansion. We shall, beyond doubt, have amateur surgeons, amateur lawyers, amateur plumbers, amateur icemen, even amateur day laborers, perhaps. Our streets will be patrolled by amateur policemen, our conflagrations extinguished by amateur firemen. And who can tell when the amateur will have so profoundly exhausted the honest occupations that he will have to become an amateur criminal?

Then shall we have our amateur burglars, our amateur pickpockets, our amateur highwaymen, our amateur murderers. The amateur shoplifter is already a formidable extant fact. What on earth is there in our social code to make the amateur homicide and the amateur river pirate impossible?

Yes, i' faith, this is the reign of the amateur with a vengeance.—Archibald Gordon in New York Recorder.

The Trouble With the Water.

Mistress—What makes your potatoes so soggy?

New Cook—Please, mum, the water they was boiled in was very wet.—New York Weekly.

An Incident at the National Capital.

The two daughters of Jeff Davis, Mrs. Hayes and Winnie Davis, visited the national capital Sunday to view the wall paintings in the room of the committee on agriculture. As children Jefferson, Jr., and Mrs. Hayes acted as models for the Cupids in the painting. The doors were locked, and there was no one around who had a key, so the captain of the capitol police burst in the doors for the women to see the works of art. I was a witness.—Cor. New York Advertiser.

The big plaza rocking chair comes this season with a fan attachment. While you rock the fan sways, and if it is not done with the grace of a Spanish dame the arrangement has possibly a charm for a lazy woman.

Congressman O'Neill of Philadelphia, the "father of the house," has served continuously in congress over 30 years. He is optimist enough to believe that the Republicans will regain control of the next congress.

A Story About a Story.

Mrs. E. P. Terhune (Marion Harland) tells a curious bit of fact in connection with one of her earlier novels, "Ruby's Husband." The novelist was living in Newark at the time of its writing, and on her frequent trips over the Jersey flats to New York her attention was often centered upon a long, low roofed white house visible in the far distance from the cars. She knew nothing of it nor of its inmates but its isolation, and on late winter afternoons its single eye of light streaming eerily across the stretch of marshland attracted her storytelling instinct, and she wove the tale about it.

Long afterward she found that it was occupied by a sporting character very similar to the horsy Nick Sloane and actually having his initials, and he had, too, a young daughter, whose beauty was as remarkable for her environment as was that of the brilliant and unscrupulous Ruby. In the story Nick

The Lima Times-Democrat.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC
STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 15, 1893.

By Order of the Democratic State Central Committee

The Democrats of Ohio are requested to meet in delegate Convention in the city of Cincinnati on Wednesday and Thursday, August 9 and 10, 1893, to place in nomination candidates for the following offices, namely: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Treasurer of State, Attorney-General, Member of the Board of Public Works and Dairy and Food Commissioner. The basis of representation to said Convention is one delegate for each 500 or each fraction of 250 or over of the number of votes cast for Grover Cleveland for President in 1892. All the delegates to the State Convention shall be individually selected in the several counties of the State before coming to said Convention, as mass delegations will not be recognized. The Democrats of each and every county are required to select and name their local Committee of Organization and report the same to their member of the State Central Committee at the district caucus to be held at 5 p. m. on Wednesday, August 9. In the Convention each county is entitled to

THE FOLLOWING REPRESENTATION:

Adams	6	Licking	12
Allen	10	Logan	5
Ashland	6	Lorain	5
Ashtabula	6	Lucas	20
Athens	5	Madison	5
Auglaize	8	Mahoning	11
Belmont	12	Marion	7
Brown	8	Medina	4
Butler	16	Meigs	5
Carroll	3	Mercer	6
Champaign	6	Miami	9
Clark	11	Monroe	8
Clermont	8	Montgomery	25
Clinton	4	Morgan	4
Columbiana	11	Morrow	4
Coshocton	7	Muskingum	12
Crawford	10	Noble	4
Cuyahoga	59	Ottawa	4
Darke	10	Paulding	3
Defiance	5	Perry	6
Delaware	5	Pickaway	7
Erie	6	Pike	3
Fairfield	9	Portage	5
Fayette	4	Preble	6
Franklin	31	Putnam	7
Fulton	4	Richland	11
Gallia	4	Ross	9
Geauga	2	Sandusky	7
Greene	5	Scioto	6
Guernsey	5	Seneca	11
Hamilton	77	Shelby	6
Hancock	10	Stark	21
Hardin	7	Summit	13
Harrison	4	Trumbull	8
Henry	5	Tuscarawas	11
Highland	6	Union	4
Hocking	5	Van Wert	5
Holmes	6	Vinton	3
Huron	6	Warren	5
Jackson	5	Washington	7
Jefferson	7	Wayne	9
Knox	7	Williams	5
Lake	2	Wood	9
Lawrence	6	Wyandot	6
Total			508

C. D. CHITFS, Chairman.
W. T. WEAR, Secretary.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats of this county, who were delegates to the county convention held in April are requested to meet in delegate convention, in the assembly room of the Court House,

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1893,

at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of selecting ten delegates and ten alternates to the Democratic State Convention to be held in Cincinnati, August 9 and 10, 1893, and to transact such other business as may arise. Daniel Harpster, of Monroe township, has been chosen temporary chairman.

JOHN F. LINDEMANN, Chairman.
JOHN KLATTE, Sec'y. d&w tt

SHERMAN'S FINANCIAL CHILD.

Senator Sherman, Ohio's Republican representative in the upper house of Congress, and the creator of what is known as the Sherman bill, to repeal which Congress has been called together in special session, has made a confession in which he admits that the bill that bears his name was a blunder. The astute Senator, who has always been regarded as the financial oracle of the Republican party of the nation, now laments the passage of his bill, but endeavors to defend himself by shifting the blame upon others who supported his pet measure. In speaking of the merits and demerits of the bill, Senator Sherman is quoted as saying:

"There has never been a time since the law of 1890, known as the 'Sherman Act,' was passed that I would not have voted for its repeal.

"The Sherman act was a compromise measure, and it was passed to save the country from a free coinage bill that had been passed by the Senate by an overwhelming majority. The Democrats helped pass the Sherman bill, and now they abuse it and blame it for all the financial woes of the nation. Of course, I have my own ideas about what should be done, and when the matter comes up in Congress I will have my say. I think the Sherman law will be repealed, but the danger is that Congress may go too far. Should the clause providing for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver monthly be stricken out it would be well. But, if Congress should go on and repeal the clause providing that the United States shall maintain parity between gold and silver coins, it would cause widespread distrust. There are in the Treasury 350,000,000 of coined silver dollars and 145,000,000 in uncoined bullion. The legal tender of these coins must be preserved and their parity to gold maintained. It is well enough to stop the further mintage of silver, but that in circulation must be sustained. To stop making silver dollars would not impair the usefulness of those already made, so long as the Government guarantee is back of them.

"The present stringency is caused by the apprehension of the mercantile and financial world that we will not meet our obligations in gold, but will pay in cheap money. I believe we should have a sound, safe currency on a gold basis. I do not think the cessation of silver coinage will bring gold more into circulation. I do not think gold will ever again be so much in circulation. It will be utilized as the reserve and basis upon which the circulating medium will rest for security. I think such a currency feasible, and I am of the opinion that it will be brought about. The action of India with regard to silver is not conclusive. It is in the nature of an experiment.

"The law that the silver rupee shall be worth sixteen pence is in the nature of legislation, and has no effect here. Neither do I think the India Council acted to aid Great Britain to force the United States to a gold basis. All the great commercial nations have tried silver and have failed at it. The United States is the last of them to realize that silver cannot be made the basis and standard of the world's money. If the coinage of silver dollars were stopped, and the metal relegated to the position of subsidiary coinage, as among the nations of the Latin Union, the world would know that we proposed to pay our debts in the world's money—gold—and confidence would be restored."

Senator Sherman is an adept politician and the furore that has been raised throughout the country over the effect of his bill left him no alternative but to repudiate it. To attempt to defend it in the face of its unpopularity would be to attach its odium to the Senator. But the Senator could not endure to bear this opprobrium alone, and seeks to shift the blame by saying, "the Democrats helped pass the Sherman bill." The responsibility cannot be shifted. It is only one of the many iniquitous measures adopted by the Republican party and that party must bear the burden of it. The Democrats will define their position on this and other kindred legislation when Congress convenes next month. The opinion of the Democratic party as to the Sherman bill is clearly shown by the following plank in the platform of 1892:

"We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future, which make all of its supporters as well as its author anxious for its speedy repeal."

ENGLISH TRAVEL EXPENSIVE.

Why Rates by Rail For Passengers and Freight Are So High.

The eminent English railway authority, Mr. William M. Acworth, points out many causes for the differences between railways in this country and the United States. The higher rate of charges on English roads are thus explained:

The very large capital outlay of English railways is of course one main reason of the high standard of rates and fares in England. Exactly how high that standard is we have no means of knowing, for our railway statistics, made up in a form that was laid down by an act of parliament about 30 years back, carefully suppress the information that it is most necessary for us to have.

Ton miles and passenger miles are not here recorded. We know that each ton of goods carried pays the railways on the average about 60 cents. If we guess that the average distance is about 25 miles, we arrive at an average rate of 2.40 cents per ton mile, which is not very far from three times the average rate in the United States. So in the case of passengers we may guess that the average fare is about 1.75 per mile, which though lower than the American average, is higher than in any European country. Such a result seems very far from satisfactory. High cost of construction might have justified a high range of rates and fares at the outset, but year by year the per mile of line open increases in density, and yet the goods rates hardly come down at all—in the last year or two their tendency has been all the other way—while the passenger fares only come down very slowly.

And yet the explanation is not far to seek. Our services have always been expensive to work. They are becoming more expensive year by year. In America trainloads are mainly limited by the capacity of the engines—ours by the weight of goods or number of passengers that have had time to accumulate in the very short interval between one train and another. Let me illustrate: If a man is sailing from New York to Europe, he will choose his favorite line or his favorite boat, regardless of the time of day or day of the week at which it starts. On the other hand, if the Manhattan elevated were to try to run its trains only once in 10 minutes in the slack hours of the day the street cars would rob it of the bulk of its passengers.

Now, in England our business is all between places which in America would be regarded as close together. We call Manchester "the north of England," yet Manchester is only 4½ hours from London. Consequently there must be trains between the two points at all hours of the day, to suit the convenience of passengers wanting to go at any time. Consequently, too, each train runs with very much less than a trainload of passengers. Then these trains must be run at high speeds, for though a few minutes more or less are of little importance in a journey of hundreds of miles, a quarter of an hour out of four hours is a very considerable percentage. High speeds mean few stops, and few stops mean additional trains to serve the second class stations. Then high speeds and frequent expresses for passengers mean high speeds and short trains for goods—that is, half loaded—engines, for an engine loaded to its full capacity moves so slowly—occupies the line, that is, for so long a period—that it is impossible to find room for it.

But it would not be true to say that the goods are worked at high speed simply for the convenience of the railway management. On the contrary, the demand for speed in the case of merchandise traffic is fully abreast of that in the case of passengers. Broadly, it may be said that the English goods service is based on the supposition that, between important towns at least, whatever is handed to the railway company at the forwarding station over night will be delivered to the consignee the first thing next morning. Now, a service such as this, in the nature of things, can never be a cheap one.—Engineering Magazine.

A Tourist Hat.

One of the needs of the present season is a tourist hat that can be used for various purposes, something not too elaborate for railway traveling, but yet smart enough to wear about the exposition grounds and for the thousand and one little occasions incident to the summer's occupation of sightseeing. There are chips and basket braids that are particularly desirable for this purpose, also open work braids that may be made up over lace frames lined with plain or figured lace and trimmed with soft silk or knots of ribbon and wings. As a trim, useful, year-in-and-year-out decoration for a hat there is nothing equal to the pretty little wings that are brought out in such variety. Dampness and dust seem to have no effect on them, and they are always stylish as well as convenient. —New York Ledger.

The Best Ten American Books.

The vote of The Critic's readers on the ten books which they regard as "the greatest yet produced in America or by Americans" has resulted in the following choice:

Emerson's Essays, Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," Longfellow's Poems, Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Dr. Holmes' "Autocrat," Irving's "Sketch Book," Lowell's Poems, Whittier's Poems, Wallace's "Ben-Hur," Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic."

A radish about a foot in length and with a complete knot tied in the center is a vegetable monstrosity, it is claimed, grown on the farm of Spencer Williams, near Pawnee, Kan.

THE WOOING OF THE WIND.

Rose of dusk, didst ever
Regard the sea's refrain?
That is no love that never
Returns with time again.

Because I am the saddest
Of things beneath the sun,
Because thou art the gladdest
That ever he looked on—

Because no ways to wander
Allure me any more,
With white sea dreams to ponder
All day beside thy door—

Because there's not a rover
But wearies on a day,
And not a faithless lover
But sorrow doth repay—

I rove the world of shadows,
A wraith of the blue rain
And in the dawn's deep meadows
Return to thee again.
—Bliss Carman in Lippincott's.

THE STOWAWAYS.

"Suppose," suggested Tommy Hilton, bright and early one Saturday morning, "that we go down to the dock on the East river and see if we can't find some ship that will take us away to the other end of the world."

This proposition made a favorable impression on Charley Wines, who was also of an adventurous turn of mind, and so the two little boys decided to embark without delay, and to take no baggage but a dark lantern and a large package of sandwiches and cake, which they begged from the cook.

So early did they start that it was not much after 8 o'clock when they appeared on the dock and looked about them for a vessel suitable for the proposed trip.

"I wish," said Tommy, "that there was a good pirate ship in the harbor now—one of these long, low, rakish looking craft such as we read about in 'The Pirate's Bride' and which are always racing up and down along the coast of China on the lookout for rich merchantmen."

"I don't believe there's a pirate ship here," said Charley, "but there's a brigantine that sails for Cuba today for a cargo of oranges and bananas. If we were to ship aboard her, we'd get lots of good things to eat and have no end of fun."

"Of course we would," chimed in Tommy approvingly. "I am glad to see you coming round to my ideas. Why, Fatty, there's not only oranges and bananas and cocoanuts down there, but there's guava jelly and yams and sugar cane and pineapples and an elegant beach to go swimming on and monkeys and parrots in the trees and everything else till you can't rest. Now, I'll tell you what we'll do. If we like the looks of the captain and mate—particularly the mate—for he's the one, don't you know, who is always cruel to the sailor boys in the stories, and if we like the ship herself we'll just sail in her today. Maybe we could find a place in the cargo that we could fit up for ourselves, as that boy in the Mayne Reid story did, bring in food enough to last through the voyage and not show ourselves till we felt like it."

Fatty had always had a weakness for sweet things, and the prospect of going to a land productive of every known delicacy fired his imagination and drove out from his mind for the moment all thoughts of the brilliant career of adventure that he had often planned for himself as a scout and slayer of Indians. Aboard the brigantine, which was called the Mary Jane, they found themselves in the midst of the bustle and excitement incident to the lading of a large cargo. The sailors were hoisting a number of boxes from the dock and lowering them into the vessel's hold by means of an apparatus rigged to the mainmast, while the officers of the ship were so busy that they paid no attention to the two well dressed little boys who were roaming about the ship, now peeping into the cook's galley and now appearing in the forecastle, running about the deck and making themselves thoroughly at home after the fashion of young American boys generally.

It was not long before they contrived to slip away into the vessel's hold, where the sailors were stowing away the boxes and barrels as fast as they were lowered from the deck. They grouped around among the different casks and big cases until at once they came upon an open space between two enormous boxes, which was just big enough to accommodate them both and reminded them instantly of the place in which the stowaway in Mayne Reid's romance had made his famous voyage.

"Eureka!" cried Fatty, who knew the Greek alphabet and was proud of his classical attainments, "all we have to do now is to hide here until the ship is well out to sea and then show ourselves on deck."

And so it happened that when the lading of the cargo was finished two small boys with no other equipment but a dark lantern and a package of sandwiches were snugly stowed away in a little open space among the big cases and hogsheads.

It was not cold down in the ship's hold, and there was a smell of sugar, which was not at all disagreeable. They could hear the water dashing against the dock outside, and then something shut out the few rays of light that had penetrated their hiding place. The captain ordered the cover put over the hold and fastened down. Whether it would be reopened the next morning or whether they would be kept there until the ship reached Havana they did not know. An awful fear came over Fatty Wines, and he said in a voice that trembled in spite of himself:

"We're in for it now, Tommy, sure pop!"

"Well," said Tommy, "we might as well make the best of it here, and not let these rats frighten us to death. We'll have to keep a stiff upper lip now that we are out for a life of adventure."

They were "in for it" and no mistake, but they did not lose heart. For awhile they lay listening to the scampering of rats and the sound of waves dashing against the vessel's side. Before long their eyes began to droop, and they fell into a dead sleep, from which they were awakened by the jolting of the ship, which told them that they had started on their way. It was pitch dark when they awoke, and as neither boy had a watch they could not tell whether they had been asleep six hours or 24. But there was no mistake about the motion of the ship. She was fairly under way and very likely out of sight of land.

Tommy put a good face on the matter, but Fatty was very quiet. He was thinking of his home and wondering whether he would ever see his father and mother again. Just as he was on the point of turning upon his companion with a torrent of reproaches for having induced him to run away he heard a sudden noise, and a moment later the covering of the hatchway was removed, and the captain's voice was heard telling one of the sailors to go down in the hold and see if a certain box was there. It was pleasant to see the light of day once more and feel the rush of fresh air from above.

"We must be out of sight of land now," said Tommy, "so we might as well go and show ourselves on deck."

The boys accordingly left their place of concealment, clambered swiftly over the boxes and came upon the sailor with a suddenness that caused him to rush on deck screaming out that there were evil spirits chasing him about the ship. The boys followed him as fast as they could, and as they clambered out of the hold they found the captain, the mate and nearly all the crew gathered in amazement about the hatchway. Their clothes were torn and covered with dust, their faces were grimy, and their uncombed locks hung down over their eyes. It was several moments before it dawned on the mate that they were the same well dressed, polite little fellows whom he had seen playing about the ship a few hours before.

"Why, captain!" he exclaimed, "those are the same little chaps we saw here this morning. They must have got locked up in the cargo."

This was the moment that Tommy had been waiting for. Stepping forward, he said to the captain:

"If you please, sir, we are two stowaways, and we hid in the cargo because we wanted to go to sea like the boy in the 'Ocean Guerrillas; or, The Phantom Midshipman.' Are we anywhere near Havana yet?"

The captain and the mate looked at each other and then at the two boys and then burst into uproarious laughter.

"I'll show you how near we are to Havana," exclaimed the mate as he took Tommy in his arms and lifted him up so that he could see over the bulwarks. They were just passing through the Narrows, with Staten Island on one side and the romantic shores of Bath and Bensonhurst on the other. In the distance Tommy could see the form of the Coney Island elephant outlined against the sky. A tug had the brigantine in tow, and she was moving rapidly through the water. It was an awful come down to both the boys to learn that instead of being far out at sea with the whales spouting, the seagulls circling over their heads and the white crested waves dancing in the sunlight, and other delightful surroundings, as described in "The Pirate's Bride; or, the Avenging Demon of the Gulf," to find instead of all this that they were still in New York harbor and bearing down on Coney Island as fast as the tug could take them.

"Now, boys," said the captain, "I am just going to drop you ashore, and you take my advice and go home as fast as you can. It's mighty lucky you came out of your holes when you did, for those hatches might not be opened again before we made port, and by that time there'd be mighty little left of two lads of your size. Mr. Bramhall," he continued, turning to the mate, "we'd better have the boat manned and put them ashore at Coney Island. They can easily get back from there. I suppose you've got money enough for your fare, boys?"

"If you please, sir," said Tommy, "we don't want to go back. We want to go with you down to Cuba and get some oranges and bananas. That was what we shipped with you for."

"Cuba!" cried the captain. "We are not going to Cuba for fruit; we are going down to Rio Janeiro for a cargo of hides. You'd better buy your bananas on Third avenue."

"Then," said Fatty decisively, "that settles the business. We can't eat hides, and I'd rather go home than keep on any longer. Put us ashore, and we'll take the train home. We can find our way to the depot."

The captain was as good as his word, and the boys were landed on the desolate western shore of the island with strict injunctions to make the best of their way home.

Their spirits rose again as they trudged along the beach, enjoying the fresh open breeze and the bright sunshine. Charley was very much impressed with the picturesque sand hills and clumps of bushes which they passed and declared that the whole country did not offer a better place for camping out than Coney Island.

"Look here, Tom!" the boy cried suddenly as he grasped his companion by the arm, "if that doesn't look like the Prairie Queen I am very much mistaken."

And just then a young woman in a short, brown riding habit and with her hair flying from beneath a slouch felt hat swept by them at full gallop on a buckskin Indian pony, leaving the two boys gazing open mouthed after her.

"I tell you what we'll do," cried Charley excitedly. "We'll come down here next Saturday and camp out in among those sand hills."

And the prospect was so alluring that Tommy gave ready acquiescence.—James L. Ford in Philadelphia Press.

Respectability and Lunch Baskets.

I regret very much that a correspondent got excited and abusive because I quoted an interview with a lady who differed with him as to the propriety of taking a cold luncheon in the World's fair grounds. He argued that no one with self respect could or would do this. She said that Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Wheeler and scores of prominent women did so every day; that it was the way to escape extortion and bad food to boot, and no one who had to calculate closely, perhaps pinch and economize for months, to get to the fair at all, need hesitate to take a luncheon to the grounds. She added that she never went into the Woman's building without seeing scores of women eating luncheons there.

This is a free country, and the women are generally accorded the right to say what they please, and the men, too, for that matter. I hope that by the time the correspondent thought over this he was ready to go to the young lady and apologize for his very bad tempered language, no matter if he still wants to take a club to the man in the case. There are thousands of shopgirls and working girls, professional women, farmers' wives and daughters, and artists, young and old, in town and country, who have very scanty incomes, yet who feel they cannot afford to miss the fair, no matter what they must deny themselves to get there.

It is a great deal better for them to eat cold luncheons than not to go at all or run themselves in debt that will require greater privations to discharge. These are the people who go to the galleries in order to hear Joe Jefferson and Patti because they can't afford to buy dress circle seats, but they appreciate art too much to deprive themselves of something they want more than show. I honor the man or woman who keeps heart pure and life honorable, "who pays his debts, believes and says his prayers," even if he has to carry a luncheon basket through life. — Louisville Courier-Journal.

The End For Antique Sashes.

Sashes are coming again and will be prominent features of the summer outing costumes. They will be made of all materials, with silk in the lead, and they will be worn on the side, with the long ends falling to the bottom of the skirt. Like all the season's fancies, they should be antique, and if you can find in old trunks or boxes the sashes your mother or grandmothers once wore you will be in the van of the August parade at Newport.—New York Letter.

Dealing With An Honest Man.

"Here's your fare," said a gentleman to a Finnish peasant who had driven him for three hours through the woods, and he handed him four shillings.

"No, sir, that's double my fare," he replied, returning half the money.

And when he was told he might keep it for his honesty he slightly nodded his thanks with the dignity of one of nature's gentlemen.—"Russian Characteristics."

FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

IN THE APIARY.

The Plans of Prominent Beekeepers For Preventing After Swarms.

G. M. Doolittle, recognized authority on bees and honey, describes his method of preventing after swarms as follows in Gleanings in Bee Culture: The morning of the eighth day after a first swarm has issued I open the hive, take out the first frame and hastily glance over it for nearly ripe queen cells, and if none is found I shake most of the bees off near the entrance of the hive, into which they will immediately run, when the frame is closely inspected for queen cells, peering into every nook and corner for them, for should some small or crooked one be missed swarming would surely result. All cells found are cut off after a frame has been shaken to rid it of bees, for this shaking of the young queens in their cells is almost sure to kill them or cause deformity.

The next frame is treated the same, unless ripe cells are found, in which case it is set outside the hive awaiting the finding of a cell from which a queen has hatched, when all are cut off, but should none have hatched then the best one of these ripe cells is saved and put back into the hive. In this way we can make sure that no swarm will issue after the first from this hive, and it is the only certain plan I know of.

The editor of The Beekeepers' Review gives this plan by the use of the bee escape. He says: Frank Coverdale writes me that he has prevented after swarming by hiving the swarm on the old stand, then placing the old hive by its side, with its entrance near that of the newly hived swarm. The old hive is then closed, except that a bee escape is placed in the entrance on the side next to the new hive. Of course every bee that leaves the old hive never gets back, but finds its way into the new swarm. All of the working force and all of the young bees when they come out to play are thrown into the new swarm. In seven or eight days the old hive can be given a new stand, the same as in the Heddon plan, but it will be completely robbed of all the bees except the young, downy, just hatched ones, which is not the case with the Heddon plan, and after swarming will positively be prevented in every case.

If no increase is desired, the escape can be left in place for a longer period—21 days if the weather is warm, or if it is cool it may be taken away at the end of two weeks. When the bees have all hatched out, the few remaining may be shaken off in front of the new swarm and the honey extracted from the combs, or they can be used in any way thought best, or the matter may simply be carried to such an extent that the old colony will be so weakened that not only will it not swarm, but it will not be sufficiently populous for winter, but will still be able to care for and protect the combs until fall, when the two colonies may be united, the better queen being preserved.

Rules For Applying Fertilizers.

George B. Watson, in a report on fertilizers incorporated in a bulletin issued by the Cornell station, offers these general rules in applying plant food under ordinary conditions:

Reclaimed low land rich in vegetable matter is likely to be rich in nitrogen, but deficient in phosphoric acid. Well drained high land, particularly on exposed locations, is more likely to be deficient in nitrogen than phosphoric acid. Where crops have made a small growth of leaf or stalk under otherwise favorable conditions, nitrogen is likely to be deficient in the soil. A large yield of plump, bright grain from a small or moderate growth of straw or stalks would indicate an abundance of phosphoric acid and potash and a deficient amount of nitrogen. An abnormal growth of leaf or stalk with a small yield of light grain would indicate an abundance of nitrogen and an insufficient amount of phosphoric acid and potash. As a rule, plants having the greatest leaf development require the most potash.

Farm manures that have been well cared for contain about twice as much nitrogen as phosphoric acid, and consequently land that has received recent liberal applications of barn manure is not likely to be deficient in nitrogen. High grade fertilizers generally give more plant food for their cost than those of low grade. Pure sodium nitrate (Chili saltpeter) in 100 pounds contains 16 5 pounds of nitrogen. Pure ammonium sulphate in 100 pounds contains 21.2 pounds of nitrogen. Pure chloride or muriate of potash in 100 pounds contains 63 5 pounds of actual potash. Pure sulphate of potash in 100 pounds contains 54 pounds of actual potash. Kainit should contain in 100 pounds about 12 5 of potash. The best results from sodium nitrate are secured by frequent applications of small amounts on the growing crop as a top dressing.

Scarlet Clover.

A South Carolinian, in a letter to The American Agriculturist, sums up scarlet clover as follows: This plant is an annual, and if sown in the spring is cut or fed off in the fall, or if in the late summer, so that growth may begin in the fall, before the winter, it is ready for cutting in the next spring. That is the end of it. It is most useful in places where the winters are mild, and it may grow all the winter. But where the winters are cold it cannot be depended upon and may fail altogether. It must not be sown with any grain, but alone. It can only be cut once, whether for seed or hay. The seed sown in your wheat may show in the spring, but it will make but little growth and will die in the fall. The best that can be done with it will be to pasture it and get what can be made in this way on the stubble.

It is reported that in New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine the bounty upon maple sugar is likely to amount to about $70,000 this year, which is about twice as much as was paid last year.

New York a City of Two Millions.

It is perfectly safe to say that at this time the population of the city of New York is over 2,000,000. The enumeration as given by the municipal census taken in October, 1890, was exactly 1,710,715.

The natural increase alone during the past two years and eight months at the ratio ordinarily maintained would carry the enumeration at this time far beyond 1,800,000, but in addition to that growth the population has been increased by a very large immigration from foreign countries.

Instead of giving the exact figures, we prefer to say that more than 1,000,000 immigrants have arrived here since the municipal census was taken in 1890; that less than one-half of them made report that they were bound for places outside of New York, and that more than a half of them reported their purpose to stay in this city. We can allow a very large proportion of them to go away from the city after reaching it and yet leave here far more than are necessary to run the population beyond 2,000,000.

The buildings erected here since October, 1890, are sufficient to furnish accommodations for an addition to the city's residents as great as that of our estimate.—New York Sun.

Men Who Paint Rocks.

This is the season when those artists known to their fellow craftsmen as "rock daubers" make tracks for the mountains. Upward of 500 of them bade this town goodby during the past 10 days. They will not return until October is past. They are the persons who scale the loftiest peaks with the courage and agility of a chamois hunter to mark in mammoth letters on the faces of rocks the apochryphal merits of "Bingo's bergamot pills," "Dumfudgin's never-get-fat-any-more elixir" and many other like nostrums.

They are employed by advertising concerns in the metropolis and are hired for from three to five months, according to the climatic conditions of the latitudes they are sent to. Those sent south sometimes remain on the road longer than five months. They travel in couples. The route of each pair is laid out before the start, and each couple carries a copy with them. They are paid from $18 to $25 a week. In addition to their pay each man is allowed $10 a week for board.

Their employers pay their traveling expenses—that is, railroad fares and wagon hire. Each couple starts out with $25 in cash with which to pay wagon hire and pay board. To encourage them to drive close bargains for rigs each firm of employers offers a prize of from $100 to $150 to the brace of "daubers" whose bills for wagon hire foot up the least at the end of the season. Statements of expenditures, with vouchers, must be sent to their bosses once a week. Sometimes these nomadic sign painters do not ride on a railroad for weeks. Every year they have to seek routes in wilder regions.—New York Advertiser.

A Word About the Russet Shoes.

A fashion writer in a morning contemporary asks:

"What is the attraction which brown leather boots seem to possess for both men and women, young and old? This year they have made their appearance not only considerably earlier than usual, but also in larger numbers than ever before. Some declare that they are more comfortable, but experience hardly bears out that impression. A brown boot can never be so pliable and so easy as one of black leather, moreover, the brown boot is distinctly less becoming than the black."

The writer of this must have had a singular experience with brown leather. The russet shoes are worn by most people because they are softer and more pliable, and above all because the pores of the leather are not tightly closed as they are in patent leather, and in all black leather that is subjected to polish blacking. The difference in comfort in hot weather between a ventilating russet shoe and impervious patent leather is quickly obvious when a change is made from one to the other. The summer dress of Americans has tended to comfort in all respects during the last few years, and no two innovations have added more to a mitigation of hot weather discomfort than the brown shoe and the unstarched fine cotton shirts for gentlemen. —New York World.

Interesting Shy Men.

One of the characters in a modern novel is made to say: "I love a shy man. He is getting so scarce." Perhaps that is why he is so really delicious. When he blushes palpably, but without looking awkward, one is drawn toward him by a certain sentiment of affinity, and so long as he is just shy enough, but not too shy, he wins more and more upon one. To draw a really shy man out of his shyness is a pleasing task, and the more so as he is generally disinclined to give expression to the thoughts and ideas that he usually keeps locked fast away within himself. One comes upon a stray jewel or two now and then, in such cases, in the shape of an unexpected thought that astonishes the discoverer because it seems so different from the person from whom it emanates. I assure you, I think shy men are sometimes very charming, but then one must be a little shy one's self in order to appreciate them. Do you know any nice ones, and do you find that they only come out of their shell in a tete-a-tete, and not always then, so that there is a pleasing element of uncertainty about them which adds to the interest they inspire?—Cor. London Truth.

Human Flesh Does Not Petrify.

Petrification is simply the substitution of inorganic for organic matter, atom by atom. This process of transformation is unthinkably slow. As a molecule of wood or bone decays a molecule of stone takes its place. This can only occur when the air, earth or water surrounding the organic substance in question holds in solution some mineral which is readily precipitated. In the case of either wood or bone, while decomposition is going on, there yet remains a framework or fiber, the interstices of which may gradually be filled by the mineral substance—with flesh, be it human or animal, no such framework exists. The very rapid decay of flesh also makes it impossible for the very slow process of petrifaction to have any effect in the way of making a transformation.

The stories of petrified bodies being found in graveyards are usually "faked up" by some imaginative reporter who wishes to lengthen his "string." It is true, however, that the bodies of human beings have been frequently found incrusted with a silicious substance so as to resemble real petrifactions in every particular.—St. Louis Republic.

No Advice About Kissing.

A prominent publication, in which a department is given to answering questions sent by letter, has been obliged to request young women not to send inquiries concerning when, where and whom to kiss. "Any girl needing advice on this subject would, we are sure, not be guided by any advice of ours."

Romance of a Substitute.

A romantic affair has occurred in the Turkish army. A short time ago the discovery was made quite accidentally in Pristina that a young girl named Hanko had been serving 8½ years under her brother's name, Alt Redscheb, in the Fifteenth regiment there, and had distinguished herself by specially good conduct. The sultan was informed of the unheard of case of a woman housing with men for years unveiled. When he learned that the young girl had taken this daring step in order to free her brother, who was the only support of his mother, from military service, he bestowed the Chefakat order of the third class upon her and has given her a pension of 5 Turkish pounds a month. She was of course sent home at once, and her brother remained free from serving. —London Tit-Bits.

Decorations at Dinners.

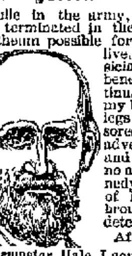
Such strides have been made in confectionery of late that at any special dinner the cakes and bonbons, which help to garnish the table in their little silver dishes, are made of any tint desired and generally either match or are in accord with the floral decorations. The arrangement of the latter is still kept low, and the flowers should not be overcrowded in their silver receptacles. Except in the centerpiece, all flowers look better in groups or twos and threes, and quality rather than quantity is a rule particularly applicable to the floral decorations of a table.—Exchange.

A Grand Army Man

Horribly Afflicted with Salt Rheum.

Quartermaster Wilbur L. Hale, of Pratt Post, G. A. R., Kingston, N. Y., tells a remarkable story. Covered from head to foot with a mass of burning, itching torturing sores.

"While in the army, I contracted Scurvy which terminated in the most horrible case of Salt Rheum possible for a man to have and live. I tried different physicians, but received no benefit. Life was a continual torture to me for my back, arms, chest and legs were one mass of sores. I tried different advertised blood remedies and sarsaparillas, but with no avail. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., was brought to my notice and I determined to try that.



After using it a little while Quartermaster Hale, I could see improvement. The sores began to heal, the itching ceased, and I could wear my clothing with comfort. Shortly after that every sore had disappeared and my body was entirely healed. For the first time in years, I enjoyed living."

As further proof of the efficiency of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy in curing diseases that arise from an impure condition of the blood, we quote from a letter of Mr. J. E. Palmateer, a prominent member of the I.O.O.F., of Athens, N Y

"My little granddaughter had eczema the worst way; she was a mass of running sores from her ears around the entire neck to her cheeks. My wife gave her Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy in small doses, and what was the result? To-day the sores have all disappeared, the skin is smooth and clear, and she is fat and rugged and as bright as a silver dollar."

It is particularly pleasing when sickness is as common as now, to know that there is a remedy that cures disease, builds up the weak and debilitated, strengthens the nerves and has restored to health and strength, men and women who have been confined to their homes for months on beds of sickness.

One View of an Income Tax.

If incomes are to be taxed, let them all—each for itself—contribute a fair share and part of the general amount. Under no other condition can a tax on incomes be justified. It is the first law of all equitable taxation that it shall be without discrimination; that it shall be uniform.

An income tax levied only upon a single class, and that class largely distinguished for its achievements in building up the wealth, power and dignity of the nation and especially for providing incomes to the millions to whom it gives employment, is a tax which only the most forbidding spirit of socialism can defend in a country like this, the government of which is of all the people, by all the people and for all the people.

Class legislation is native to the monarchical, not the democratic form of government. Class distinctions of any kind are not wanted here, and there can be none which is more out of sorts with American institutions than an income tax imposed solely upon those who achieved wealth by honorable, useful efforts, all which are of advantage to the country.—Philadelphia Ledger.

His Name Saved Him.

A prisoner named Abraham Lincoln was arraigned before a police justice in Jersey City on Decoration day as a disorderly person. The judge asked Abe what he had to say for himself. "Judge, I am a soldier," replied the prisoner, "and I fought for the red, white and blue." "Were you ever arrested before, Abraham?" "I was once, your honor, on St. Patrick's day." "You have a distinguished name," said the judge, "and you should not disgrace it by getting drunk. You are discharged. Your name saves you."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Valuable Privilege.

The attention of college graduates is called to the fact that their degree entitles them only to enter the battle of life. It grants no quarter. Jump in, boys, and hustle. In that way alone will you ever open the oyster that has been growing all these years for you and you alone.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Reducing Himself.

"Hello, old man, you look thin. What's the matter?"

"Oh, nothing—did it on purpose so as to be able to wear my flannel shirts I bought last year."—Harper's Bazar.

Denmark has a woman bicyclist who is secretary of the Danish road club and who has made the excellent record of 101 miles in 12 hours.

Twelve thousand women attended the women's congress at Chicago.

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For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

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Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that [illegible] has been duly appointed [illegible] and the undersigned administrator of the [illegible] and qualified as Administrator of the estate of David B. Mumaugh, late of Allen county Ohio, deceased.

FRED. C. SNOW,
Administrator.

6-22 Bwk3

Pennsylvania Lines.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time.

Westward.	25	9	3	1	31
	PM	AM	PM	PM	AM
Pittsb'gh lv	*3 15	*7 15	*12 30	†1 10	†4 30
Alliance ar	10 55	10 05	3 45	12 40	7 45
Canton lv	11 30	10 47	4 51	3 20	8 25
Massillon	...	11 02	5 10	3 40	8 45
Wooster		11 51	6 15	4 35	9 45
Mansfield	1 46	1 10	8 00	6 15	11 25
Crestline ar	2 15	1 35	8 30	6 40	11 55
Crestline lv	2 20	1 40	8 40	7 00	2 15
Robinson				7 12	2 27
Bucyrus	...	2 00	9 02	7 26	2 40
Nevada			9 16	7 45	2 56
U. Sandusky			9 38	8 00	3 13
Kirby				8 20	3 27
Forest		....	10 03	8 27	3 38
Dunkirk			10 14	8 47	4 00
Washingt'n				8 53	4 05
Ada			10 44	9 14	4 18
Lafayette				9 25	4 30
Lima	4 07	3 30	11 16	9 43	4 45
Elida				10 00	5 03
Delphos			11 46	10 15	5 18
Middlepoint				10 28	5 30
Van Wert		4 11	12 12	10 42	5 45
Convoy				10 56	6 02
Dixon				11 08	6 11
Monroeville				11 15	6 18
Maples				11 26	6 27
Adams				11 34	6 34
Ft. Wayne ar	6 40	5 03	1 15	11 45	6 45
Warsaw		6 11	2 36	1 04	PM
Plymouth	7 23	6 49	3 28	2 15	
Valparaiso		8 00	4 45	3 33	
Chicago ar	10 00	9 30	6 25	5 30	
	AM	PM	AM	PM	

Eastward.	20	22	8	4	6	36
	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM
Chicago lv	†7 15	*10 45	*3 15	*11 30	*11 30	
Valparaiso	8 55		4 45	1 15	1 15	
Plymouth	10 19	1 05	5 50	2 38	2 38	
Warsaw	11 08		6 31	3 34	3 34	
Ft. Wayne	12 40	2 45	7 55	5 20	5 20	†7 0[illegible]
Adams	12 51					[illegible]
Maples	12 58	.....				[illegible]
Monroeville	1 09					[illegible]
Dixon	1 17					7 45
Convoy	1 28			6 12	6 12	7 59
Van Wert	1 43		8 50	6 29	6 29	[illegible]
Middlepoint	1 58			6 43	6 43	[illegible]
Delphos	2 09		9 12	6 59	6 59	[illegible]
Elida	2 24					[illegible]
Lima	2 40	4 20	9 39	7 30	7 30	[illegible]
Lafayette	2 55					[illegible]
Ada	3 08			7 56	7 56	[illegible]
Washingt'n	3 20					[illegible]
Dunkirk	3 28			8 15	8 15	[illegible]
Forest	3 43		10 27	8 27	8 27	[illegible]
Kirby	3 55					[illegible]
U. Sandusky	4 12		10 47	8 49	8 49	[illegible]
Nevada	4 34			9 0[illegible]	9 10	[illegible]
Bucyrus	4 54		11 19	9 30	9 30	[illegible]
Robinson	5 12					12 05
Crestline ar	5 30	6 10	11 50	10 00	10 00	12 20
Crestline lv	5 45	6 15	11 55	10 15	10 30	[illegible]
Mansfield	6 10	6 40	12 25	10 40	11 00	[illegible]
Wooster	7 57		2 05	11 53	12 35	[illegible]
Massillon	8 47		3 00	12 38	1 45	[illegible]
Canton	9 08	8 47	3 16	12 55	2 03	[illegible]
Alliance ar	9 45	9 20	3 56	1 25	2 45	[illegible]
Pittsb'gh ar	1 15	12 05	6 40	4 50	5 45	12 3[illegible]
	AM	AM	AM	PM	PM	

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. §Meals. ‖Flag Stop.

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No. 4* " mail, " ......2 00 p m
No. 2* " Exp, " ......7 50 p m
No. 42* Local Freight, " ......6 15 a m

WEST BOUND FROM LIMA.

No. 1* passenger, mail, " ......9 35 a m
No. 3† " Exp, " ......1 20 a m
No. 5* " Acc, arrives......4 55 p m
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†Daily except Sunday. *Daily.

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or address H. C. PARKER, Traffic Manager.
C. F. DALY, Gen. Pass. Agt., Indianapolis, Ind.

C., H. & D.

NORTH BOUND.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE
No. 28	2 41 a m	2 46 a m
" 2	8 55 a m	9 a m
" 26	1 15 p m	1 25 p m
" 16	6 p m	6 30 p m
" 10	9 20 p m	
" 20, Sunday only	7 35 a m	7 40 a m
" 52, Sunday only	9 20 p m	

SOUTH BOUND.

	ARRIVE	LEAVE
No. 11		6 15 a m
" 1	9 20 a m	9 30 a m
" 5	12 25 a m	12 15 p m
" 9	5 56 p m	6 15 p m
" 3	2 00 a m	2 05 a m
" 51, Sunday only		7 05 a m

Train No. 115 leaves Toledo at 6 00 pm; arrives at Findlay at 8 25 p m

Train No. 116 leaves Findlay at 6 50 p m, arrives at Toledo at 9 00 p m.

The C., H. & D. will sell tickets on Sundays to all stations at one fare for round trip.

Corrected time table effective Dec. 6th, 1892.
W. L. O'BRIEN, Ticket Agent.

ERIE LINES.

Chicago & Erie R. R.

Time Card in effect June 4, '93. From Lima, O.

TRAINS WEST. Depart.

No. 5, Vestibule Limited, daily, for Chicago ...... 1 35 p m
No. 3, Pacific Express, daily for Chicago ...... 11:47 p m
No. 1, Express, daily, for Chicago. ...... 9 15 a m
No. 31, Accommodation, daily, except Sunday ...... 7:00 a m

TRAINS EAST.

No. 8, Vestibule Limited, daily, for New York and Boston ...... 8.50 p m
No. 2, Express, daily, for New York ...... 1:40 p m
No. 12, Express, daily, for New York ...... 2:50 a m
No. 32, Accommodation, daily, except Sunday ...... 7:03 a m

Second No 12 leaves Lima at 2 50 a. m. daily; solid train for Columbus, Ohio, via Marion and the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railway (Buckeye Route); Pullman sleepers to Columbus, Kenova, Norfolk and other Virginia points, via Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo and the Norfolk & Western Lines

FRANK C. McCOY, Agent.
W. G. MACEDWARDS, Trav. Pass. Agt.,
Huntington, Indiana.

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Cooper's Works. In 32 volumes, limited to 1,000 sets. $80

Bayard Taylor's Works. 8 vols., half morocco, and the North American Review for one year. . . . $20

Irving's Works. Kinderhook Edition, 10 volumes, half morocco.. $20

Irving's Columbus. Isabella Edition, limited to 1,000 sets 3 vols., half morocco. Superbly illustrated. $25

Dickens' Works. In 30 volumes, half morocco, hand bound $60

The above works are sold on 20 monthly payments.

Agents are wanted in all parts of the United States. Send for catalogue.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,
29 W. 23d St., New York.
6mdw

Notice of Appointment.

Assignment of Rice A Roberts.

The undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Assignee in trust, for the benefit of the creditors of Rice A Roberts, of Allen County, O. All persons indebted to said assignor will make immediate payment, and creditors will present their claims according to law, duly authenticated, to the undersigned, for allowance.

Dated this 23 day of June, A. D. 1893.
6 24 3 w WILLIAM ROBERTS, Assignee.

SALARY OR COMMISSION

To agents to handle the Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most [illegible] invention of the age. Erases [illegible] useful and novel in two seconds. Works [illegible] erases ink thoroughly [illegible] per cent. profit. Agents [illegible] make [illegible] 200 to 500 We also want a general agent [illegible] making $50 per week. of territory, and [illegible] general agent to take charge chance to make [illegible] appoint sub agents. A rare specimen of [illegible] money. Write for terms and Co. Xmas [illegible] erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg. [illegible] La Crosse, Wis. 52-tf

Every Woman

Sometimes needs a reliable monthly regulating medicine.

Dr. PEAL'S
PENNYROYAL PILLS,

Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Peal Medicine Co., Cleveland, O.

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...b'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div.
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...pt Sunday. †Except Saturday, †Flag Stop.
...D., E. A. FORD,
Manager, General Passenger Agent,
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...s rates of fare through tickets, ...s, and further information re... ...unning of trains apply to any ...ennsylvania Lines.
...YLER, Ticket Agt., Lima, Ohio.

...L. E. & W.

...D TRAINS BETWEEN
... Peoria, and Indianapolis and Michigan City.
...nications to and from all points ...United States and Canada.
...T BOUND FROM LIMA
...er acc., leaves... 7 20 a m
... mail, " ... 2 00 p m
... Exp. " ... 7 50 p m
... Freight, " ... 6 15 a m
...ST BOUND FROM LIMA.
...ger, mail, " ... 9 35 a m
... Exp. " ... 1 20 a m
... Acc, arrives... 4 55 p m
...r Acc., leaves... 5 00 p m
...t Sunday. *Daily.
...sat Bloomington at 9 32 p. m.
...t connection with C. & A. that ...at Kansas City at 8:30 next
... direct connection for all points ...R. R.; only one daylight change ...lty, Omaha, Lincoln, Neb., or
...tions Lima, Fostoria, Fremont ... and No. 4 at Lima and Fostoria ... trains to all east-bound points. ...ng Chair Cars on Nos. 1 and 2 ...sers.
...nd s make connections at Tipton ...M. C. Division for all points ...th.
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...en, Pass. Agt., Indianapolis, Ind.

...C., H. & D.

...leaves Toledo at 6 00 pm; ar... at 8 25 p m
... leaves Findlay at 6 50 p m; ar... at 9 00 p m.
...D. will sell tickets on Sundays to ...one fare for round trip.
...e table effective Dec. 6th, 1892.
...W. L. O'BRIEN, Ticket Agent.

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... daily, for Chicago... 9:18 a m
...odation, daily, except ... 7.00 a m
...INS EAST.
...e Limited, daily, for ...and Boston... 8:50 p m
...daily, for New York ... 4:40 p m
... daily, for New York ... 2:50 a m
...odation, daily, except ... 7:00 a m
...leaves Lima at 2 50 a. m. daily; ...olumbus, Ohio, via Marion and ...Hocking Valley & Toledo ...e Route); Pullman sleepers to ...va, Norfolk and other Virginia ...mbus, Hocking Valley & To...rfolk & Western Lines.
...FRANK C McCOY, Agent,
...ARDS, Trav. Pass. Agt., Huntington, Indiana.

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...ylor's Works. 8 vols., ...nd the North Amer... for one year $20
...orks. Kinderhook ...umes, half morocco.. $20
...olumbus. Isabella ...d to 1,000 sets 3 vols., ... Superbly illustrated. $25
...orks. In 20 volumes, ...and bound $60
...rks are sold on 20 monthly
...anted in all parts of the ... Send for catalogue.
... P. PUTNAM'S SONS, ...29 W. 23d St., New York.

...f Appointment.

...Rice A Roberts, ...d has been duly appointed ...ssignee in trust, for the bene... ...of Rice A Roberts, of Allen ...ersons indebted to said assig... ...mediate payment, and credit ...heir claims according to law, ...d, to the undersigned, for al...
...y of June, A D 1893,
...ILLIAM ROBERTS, Assignee.

...R COMM...SSION
...ndle the Pate... Chemical Ink ...ge. ...eeful and nove... ...s ink thoroughly ...se magic. 200 to 500 ...s making $50 per week. ...rs want to take charge ...appoint sub agents. A rare ...ney. Write for terms and ...sing Monroe Eraser Mfg. ...se. Wis 32-tf

...E...y Woman
Sometimes needs a reli... able monthly regulating medicine.
... Dr. PEAL'S
...ROYAL PILLS,
...ed cert... in result. The genu... ...ver disappoint. Sent anywhere. ...ine Co., Cleveland, O.
...lville Bros., next to P. O.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

The Lima Times-Democrat.

Most widely circulated daily newspaper in the Fifth Congressional District.

TIMES BUILDING, NORTH MAIN STREET.

LOCAL TIME CARDS.

Standard Time

C. H. & D.

NORTH BOUND.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No 11		6:10 a. m.
No. 28	3:11 a. m.	3:15 a. m.
No. 2	8:55 a m.	9:00 a. m.
No. 6	1:15 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
No. 16	6:00 p. m.	6:20 p. m.
No. 10 Stop at Lima	9:10 p. m.	
No. 00 Sunday only	7:35 a. m.	7 40 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

	ARRIVE	LEAVE
No. 11		5:45 a. m.
No. 1	9:20 a. m.	9:30 a. m.
No. 5	12:25 a. m.	12:50 p. m.
No. 9	5.55 p. m.	6:10 p. m.
No. 7	9:00 a. m.	9:10 a. m.
No. 61 Sunday only		7:40 a. m.
No. 13 Stop at Lima	8 40 p. m.	

No 9 will carry the Chicago Sleeper.
No. 11 will make connections for Chicago, St. Louis and points west and south
No 14 will reach Toledo in time for all boats and make connections for Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit and points east.

L. E. & W.

WEST BOUND.

	ARRIVE	LEAVE
No. 1, mail	9:25 a m	9:40 a m
No 3, express	1 00 a m	1:15 a m
No. 5, accommodation	4.45 p m	
No 129, Minster accommodation		6.05 p m

Except Sunday, †daily.

EAST BOUND.

	ARRIVE	LEAVE
No 6, accommodation	7:20 a m	
No. 4, mail	1:40 p m	2:00 p m
No. 2, express	7.20 p m	7:15 p m
No. 1-8, Minster accom.	3:30 p m	

P., Ft. W. & C.

EAST BOUND.

No 4	7 30 a m
No 20	9 30 a m
No. 6	9 59 p m
No. 22	1 20 p m
No. 30	2 40 p m
Local freight	6 00 a m

WEST BOUND.

No. 1	9 43 a m
No. 25	4 07 a m
No. 9	8 30 p m
No. 85	4 15 p m
No. 3	11 16 p m
Local freight	7 25 a m

C. & E.

WEST BOUND

No 5 Vestibule Limited, daily for Chicago and the West	1 35 p m
No 3 Pacific Express, daily for Chicago and the west	11 47 p m
No 1 Express daily except Sunday for Chicago and the West	9 18 a m
No 31	7 00 a m

EAST BOUND.

No 8 Vestibule limited	8 50 p m
No 12 Express	2 50 a m
No 2 Accommodation	1 40 p m
No 32	7 00 a m

A Nice Salad.

Salad of lettuce and hard boiled eggs garnished with nasturtium blossoms: Boil six eggs hard; cool and cut in two; remove the yolks, mash to a paste with an equal quantity of finely chopped tongue of chicken, one teaspoonful of melted butter, two tablespoonfuls of cream, and salt and pepper to taste. Form into small balls and cut the whites into thin rings. Take two fine, white heads of lettuce, cut off the outer coarse leaves and stems, wash, drain and shake well, then place in a salad bowl. Arrange the egg on the leaves, pour over a French dressing, garnish with nasturtium blossoms and serve.

What Lima Druggists Say.

It has the genuine ring Edman & Stout, leading druggists of Lima, Ohio, write, April 12, 1893: "We can honestly and truthfully say that Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer is the only remedy we ever sold that we never had a kick from. We only have about a dozen of the six dozen you sent us in January, and hardly a day passes but that several people come in and call for it. It is the best preparation for nervous troubles we ever handled. Send us 6 dozen quick." Sold in Lima by Edman & Stout.

A Letter Case.

Cut two pieces of pasteboard in the shape of a shamrock and large enough to conceal an envelope of ordinary size. Cover each with plush, of any color you may fancy, and line them with silk of the same or contrasting color. Unite the two pieces at their lower edges and finish with a silk cord, or use "odds and ends." At the top put a large bow of ribbon and suspend the case near the writing desk. The ribbon and cord should harmonize in color with the plush.

Notes of the Fighters.

Jack Levy, the English bantam-weight, tells a reporter that he expects to return to England inside of a month if he cannot get on a fight. Levy is anxious to know what has become of Jack McKeck, who recently challenged him.

There is some talk of arranging a match between Dan McBride and Jerry Barnett, as a preliminary bout to the Dixon-Pierce bout at Coney island on August 7.

Summer Complaint.

Last fall I was taken with a kind of summer complaint, accompanied with a wonderful diarrhoea. Soon after my wife's sister, who lives with us, was taken in the same way. We used almost everything without benefit. Then I said, let us try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which we did, and that cured us right away. I think much of it, as it did for me what it was recommended to do. John Hertzler, Bethel, Berks Co, Pa. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Melville, the druggist, next to post office.

Chicago Excursion via Erie Lines.

On Wednesday, July 12th, the Erie Lines will run an excursion to Chicago, by special train, to leave Lima at 10:55 a. m. Round trip tickets $6 25, good going on special train, and good returning on any train up to and including July 19th.

LAFAYETTE NEWS.

June 26—Contris & Heath were at Rockport on the 27 at Westminister packing wool.

Mrs. Daniel Shrider has moved from Lafayette to her home in the country.

Mrs. George Strohm, of Lima, was visiting her sick relative, of Lafayette, Mr. E. Bechtol.

Mrs. Newton Hawk, Mrs. George Epley, and Mrs. Lizzie Epley, of Ada, were visiting Mrs. Mary Fisher, who has been ill for several years.

Prof. J. S. Jennings, of Demorest, Georgia, was here last week shaking hands with his many acquaintances.

June 23, George Bidwell, of Delphos, shipped from Lafayette to Philadelphia a car load of fattened hogs for that market.

An inventory and appraisement of the estate and property of Henry Greenawalt, late of Allen county, was made last week which amounted to $4,621 50. Wm. Watt, administrator, and F. Urich, Dr. N. Sager, jr., and E. L. Durbin, appraisors.

A very quiet wedding occured at the Lutheran Parsonage in Lafayette on the evening of June 27, in which Mr. William G. Crane and Miss Emma O. Winegardner were the contracting parties, all of Harrod, Allen Co. The newly married couple start on the journey of life with the good wishes of their many friends.

About 20,000 lbs of wool was delivered at the ware house here during last week.

Joseph Sevitz went to Delphos to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sevitz for two or three weeks, and on his return he will stop off at Lima to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs John Helser.

Wm. Springle, of Licking Co., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sprinkle. June 30 he went to Van Wert Co. to visit relatives and friends near Middlepoint and Van Wert.

When Traveling,

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches, and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c. and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

ARMORSVILLE.

ARMORSVILLE, July 5.—(Special Cor.)—M. Allerding and H. P. Owens and their wives visited D. W. Tremains and J. M. Martin at Paulding, O., last week.

James Nixon is making a months visit in Muskingum county.

Never Travels Without It.

In journeying recently with a traveling man friend, the conversation took such shape that he took a bottle, from his grip, of Brant's extract of Blackberry, saying, "I never travel without it. I am easily affected by change of water, Chicago water especially always troubles me, but a dose or two of Brant's Blackberry quickly cures the trouble." He had it right, and if the thousands who travel and visit Chicago this summer are "wise like the drummer" to have Brant's Blackberry with them, they will find it a very useful article 25-cent bottles of Edman & Stout, druggists.

Tect Applied.

Mrs. Hichurch (as she gazes out of the window on a rainy Sunday morning)—Yes, it's true. Providence does temper the winds to the shorn lamb

Mr. Hichurch—What makes you say so? Mrs. Hichurch—Why, my new bonnet didn't come home last night —*Puck.*

It Saves the Children.

"My little boy was very bad off for two months with diarrhoea. We used various medicines, also called in two doctors, but nothing done him any good until we used Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave immediate relief and soon cared him. I consider it the best medicine made and can conscientiously recommend it to all who need a diarrhoea or colic medicine. J. E Hare, Trenton, Tex. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Melville, the druggist, next to post office.

To Chicago via the Lakes.

The greatest trip to the greatest Fair on earth and one thousand miles ride, Detroit to Chicago, in the grandest palace steamers on the lakes, picturesque scenery, returning from Chicago direct, all rail, or you can go to Chicago by rail and return via the lakes and Detroit; rents and meals included between Macinac and Chicago. Round trip from Lima $17.25 (via Toledo and boats 30 cents less.)

For further information ask any C. H. & D. R. R. agent, or address E. O. McCormick, G. P. & T. A., C. H. & D. R. R. Cincinnati.

Too Late.

Wife—Lend me a quarter, John. The milkman hasn't come yet, and I must send the can around to the grocery.

Husband (from the bed)—Look in my trousers pocket.

Wife (reproachfully)—You forget, dear, that you went to bed first last night —*Commercial Gazette.*

Subject to Pain in the Stomach.

Elder S. S. Beaver, of McAllisterville, Juniatta Co., Pa., says his wife is subject to cramp in the stomach. Last summer she tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for it, and was much pleased with the speedy relief it afforded. She has since used it whenever necessary and found that it never fails. For sale by Melville, the druggist, next to postoffice.

Bicycle Era.

Wibble—I suppose you have noticed that in this age of cheap bicycles the crank has quit riding a hobby.

Wabble—Go on with the rest of it.

Wibble—He gets a wheel in his head and rides that.—*Ex.*

Free Samples of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine at Melville's drug store cures headache, nervousness, sleeplessness, neuralgia, fits, nervous debility, sexual weakness, poor memory, etc. A new and remarkable recovery. Or address the Dr Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind. 4

World's Fair Rates to Chicago, Ill., Via the Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

On April 25th to October 31st the Baltimore & Ohio railroad will sell excursion tickets to Chicago, Ill., at very low rates on account of the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held May 1st to October 31st, 1893.

Tickets will be good for return passage to and including November 5th, 1893.

For further information call on or address any B. & O. ticket agent or L. S Allen, Ass't Gen'l Pass'gr Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Strengthening the Hair.

To prevent the hair from coming out take one pint of bay rum and half an ounce of quinine; mix and apply to the scalp twice a day with a woolen cloth, rubbing it in well.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE DEATH OF HAMLET.

He sleeps at last, and all the grief
That shook his soul in manhood's prime
Is wafted like some faded leaf
Across the horizon of time.
How shall we fitly say farewell
To him whose voice in other days
Thrilled human hearts as by a spell
And won the incense of their praise?

Like some ungentle blast that shakes
The fairest blossom from the tree
Is this grim mystery that takes
Life's perfume and life's flow'r from thee.
And can those lips indeed be dumb
From which such golden words did fall,
And is that princely figure numb
That yields the purple to the pall?

Alas, 'tis so! The prince is dead
Who showed us Denmark's woes anew.
May sweetest rest attend his bed
And peace the gentle heart and true!
The lights are out, the play is o'er,
His voice is hushed, in very truth,
His presence ne'er shall thrill us more,
And Hamlet dies in Edwin Booth!

—John E. Barrett in Scranton Truth.

A VENTILATING HAT.

I had got to the very bottom of the ladder. Never mind how I got there, or why I got there, that's my business, and it doesn't concern you in the least. But I was earning my living all the same, and earning it honestly. I had read stories of the workhouse, and they made my flesh creep. It wasn't pride that made me work; it wasn't an honest spirit of independence. It was the workhouse I dreaded and the peculiarly unattractive fare provided for the pauper. And there I was with 18 pence, my day's earnings, between me and the casual ward. Within 24 hours that 18 pence would assuredly disappear, and unless I got work of some sort to the casual ward I should have to go. I and a gentleman in a position similar to my own were talking matters over.

"Things is very slack, governor," said he to me.

"There is one game you might try," continued my acquaintance with a malignant smile, "and that's Wilkins, the ventilating hatter. But you can't keep on with that long, you know. It's ruin to the constitution"

Anything was better to my mind than the casual ward, so I asked for Wilkins' address.

"Oh, you can't miss it," was the answer; "you just walk down Shoreditch There's always a crowd outside Wilkins' shop, and all you've got to do is to ask, boldlike, for Wilkins, and when you sees him you just ups and says, 'I'd like to be in the way of earning a honest 'alf crown, sir.' Then he'll put you in the way at wunst." Then my friend nodded and departed.

I arrived at Shoreditch. I wasn't long in finding Wilkins—there was a crowd in front of the window. In the window were hundreds of hats. Every one of them had a ticket bearing the same legend, "Wilkins' Ventilating Hat," then followed the price. I gradually elbowed my way to the front row, and then I perceived the nature of the exhibition that gave so much pleasure to the inhabitants of Shoreditch.

In the center of the array of hats were two human heads, which protruded through two artfully constructed holes in the polished mahogany which formed the flooring of the shop front. Each head was covered by what appeared to be an ordinary tall hat. The head on the right had a large window ticket behind it, on which were the following words:

"Wilkins' ventilating hat. Perfect comfort. No suffering from heat by want of ventilation. The wearer of this article enjoys life. The head is human. There is no deception. The only establishment in which Wilkins' ventilating hat may be obtained. 'It comes as a boon and a blessing to men, like the Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley pen.'"

There was a similar ticket behind the head on the left:

"The ordinary silk hat. Observe how the unfortunate wearer suffers from the heat. Poor fellow! He evidently wishes himself dead. The common unventilated hat of commerce is a fiendish invention worthy of the atrocities of the worst days of the Spanish inquisition. The wearer of an unventilated hat is hurrying to an early grave. The head is human; there is no deception."

I noticed that the mahogany planking of the shop front below the heads was perforated with innumerable small holes. Then I observed that there was a very great difference in the appearance of the faces of those wearing the hats. The gentleman wearing Wilkins' ventilating hat looked the picture of contentment He smiled. He seemed as if he had attained the summit of human bliss. He was evidently very comfortable indeed. The other head presented a striking contrast. Never till now had I the least idea that such dreadful effects were produced by the wearing of an unventilated hat. The face was as pale as death. A cold perspiration seemed to trickle from every pore. The mouth was set as though in agony, and all through an unventilated hat. I boldly determined to enter the shop.

"What can I show you, sir?" said an assistant, with excessive urbanity.

"I want to see Mr. Wilkins," I replied.

"That is Mr. Wilkins," said the man, indicating a portly and benevolent looking gentleman in a black silk waistcoat.

"What can I do for you, my man?" said Mr. Wilkins.

"I'd like to be in the way of earning an honest half crown, sir," I replied.

"Very good, my man," said Mr. Wilkins, with a smile. "Is there a vacancy today, Boldger?"

"Yes, sir. Certainly, sir," replied the man. "We shall be ready for the gentleman in about 20 minutes."

"Been here before, my man?" said Mr. Wilkins to me, not unkindly.

"Not I," I replied.

"Then you'd better put him through the mill, Boldger," said Mr. Wilkins to the foreman.

"Step this way, young man," said the foreman to me, and I followed him into a lavatory.

"There you are," he said. "You're in luck, young man," he went on. "Half a crown for wearing a new hat for three hours is good pay. You'll be on at 3, and you'll be off at 6. This gentleman is waiting his turn. He is one of our regulars."

The man who was waiting his turn was a wretch, but his neck and face had been carefully washed, and his hair well combed and brushed. I washed my face and brushed my hair, and I thought that to wear an unventilated hat even three hours couldn't be so very dreadful a punishment after all. I had reckoned without my host.

"This way, gentlemen, if you please," said the hatter's assistant as he motioned us to follow him through a door leading toward the basement.

At the end of a passage under the shop front was a little room with a sloping roof. Side by side were two easy chairs, beneath each of which was a winch for raising or lowering the chair to any required height. My companion took his seat at once. He was evidently used to the ways of the place. Then the assistant strapped him in by means of two thick leather bands with massive buckles, one at the neck and the other at the waist. Then the shopman suddenly opened a little trapdoor 12 inches square in the low, sloping roof of the apartment and worked away actively at the winch. The chair rose, and the head of its occupant disappeared through the little trapdoor to the shoulders. Then the man turned a large nut which was affixed to the back of the chair and motioned me to take my seat in the other

"Why do you strap us in?" I said to the man as I took my seat.

"You'll know why, governor, by the time you've earned that half a crown," he said with a malignant grin. "Now, look here," he continued, "if you want to sneeze or cough or anything, get it done now, and don't you go a-larking or larking with the boys at the window. If you do, it will be deducted for."

Then he began to wind me up, and I made my first appearance in Mr. Wilkins' shop front to a round of tumultuous applause from a crowd of idlers in the street who stared into the shop windows. Then somebody carefully fitted a hat onto my head and gave it a knowing cock. Then the mahogany arrangement was drawn up close to my neck and there I sat, perfectly comfortable, staring at the crowd of idlers in the street. And then a draft of cool air began to flow through the holes that surrounded my neck. Mr. Wilkins really took a wonderful amount of trouble to insure our comfort.

At first the novelty of my situation entirely occupied my mind. I felt inclined to laugh as I thought of myself as a bodiless head wearing a ventilating hat. The boys in the street, too, made grimaces at me. Then I looked at my fellow victim out of the corner of my eye. He was evidently already suffering from the effects of his unventilated hat. His teeth were tightly set. He looked anything but happy. Great drops of perspiration already stood upon his brow. I didn't trouble myself very much about him.

The time passed pleasantly enough and I heard the clock of Shoreditch church at length strike 4. As it struck I was startled to hear the wearer of the unventilated hat give a hollow groan. I looked at him once more out of the corner of my eye. He had become ghastly pale. He looked as if he were melting gradually. In fact, the poor fellow seemed very ill indeed. Strange that a badly ventilated hat should produce such marked effects. Well, it wasn't my business.

The clock of Shoreditch church struck 4:30. I heard footsteps in the room below, and at the same time I was deprived of my ventilating hat. A brand new hat was placed upon my head, and the show cards which stood behind our respective heads were exchanged. The drafts of cool air which came through the innumerable little holes in the mahogany flooring around my neck suddenly ceased. A current of heated air supplied its place. I looked out of the corner of my eye at the other head. The face wore an ecstatic smile The easy chair in which I was sitting began to grow warm, and finally became actually hot—unpleasantly hot

I saw through the whole fiendish trick at once. I was to be tortured an hour and a half for the amusement of an idle crowd in order that the public might be gulled into the purchase of the so called ventilating hats of the fiend Wilkins.

I felt—but I will not dwell on my agonies; I will not dilate upon the horrible sufferings I endured. I was being gradually cooked alive, and I felt that concentrated boiling gravy was coursing through my veins. My features were contorted with agony. The crowd in the street outside applauded.

I tried to break loose. As I did so a voice from the room below uttered the following dreadful threat, "It's 120 now, my man, and if you move I'll make it 150!" I shed tears of rage, indignation and agony. I endured the most dreadful tortures an hour and a half. When I left Wilkins' establishment with a half a crown in my pocket, I was more dead than alive.

It is the dream of my life that I and Mr. Wilkins, the inventor of the ventilating hat, may meet in some lonely place. I am not a revengeful man, but I feel that I owe Wilkins a debt that I should like to pay.—Exchange.

ONE MASS OF SCALES

Afflicted 3 Years by Dreadful Skin and Blood Disease, with Intense Pain and Loss of Hair.

All Other Remedies Fail. Relieved Instantly and Cured in Four Weeks by the Cuticura Remedies.

I have a few words to say regarding the CUTICURA REMEDIES. They have cured me in four weeks' time from a Skin and Blood Disease which I have had for over three years. At certain times my skin would be very sore, and always kept cracking and peeling off in white scales. In cold weather my face was one mass of scales. When in the cold air the pain was intense, it would almost bring tears to my eyes, and my blood also being in a poor condition, with a loss of hair. I have tried every known remedy that was recommended to me, but it was of no use, and I received very little benefit. So, hearing of your CUTICURA REMEDIES, I concluded to give them a trial. The first application gave almost instant relief. In a few weeks' time I found myself cured, and I am thankful for what they have done for me. YOUR CUTICURA REMEDIES are a blessing to those who may have the opportunity to use them. I can recommend them to any one

EDMUND KERAS, 2704½ Union Ave., Chicago, Ill

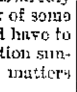
Cuticura Remedies

Effect daily more great cures of humors and diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood than all other remedies combined. CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally, cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, pimply, and blotchy diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c. SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.



OLD FOLKS' PAINS.

Full of comfort for all Pains, Inflammation, and Weakness of the Aged is the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing strengthening plaster. New, instantaneous, and infallible.

Surpliced Women In Choirs.

The bishop of New Jersey has forbidden the women of his church choirs to wear vestments. The vestments are worn by several women choirs in New York city—notably St. Bartholomew's and St. George's. The long black cassocks and white cotters are rather impressive, while the wearing of the little cap is of course in accordance with the ancient tradition that women must not appear with uncovered heads in the churches. The strictly correct covering, however, is the band about the forehead, to which is fastened a long black veil to be thrown back over the head.—Philadelphia Press.

Why Suffer

From Annoying, Itching, Scaly, Sore, Ichorous, Loathsome

SKIN DISEASES,

when you can obtain immediate relief by using

Heiskell's Ointment

This famous and infallible remedy thoroughly heals all those distressing conditions of the skin, without the aid of internal medicine. It also removes Pimples, Freckles and Sunburn from the face and hands, leaving the skin fair and healthy.

Sold by all Druggists, or sent by mail. Price 50 Cents per box.

Send for that valuable book, "Hints for Kitchen and Sick Room," Free.

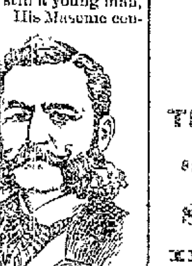
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 531 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

SECRET SOCIETIES

MASONIC.

Grand Lodge of New York Elects Officers. Grand Master Burnham.

The grand lodge F. and A. M. of the state of New York met at Masonic hall, New York city, June 7. After preliminary business Frederick A. Burnham was placed in nomination for grand master and unanimously elected, there being no opposing candidate Afterward the following officers were nominated and elected: R. W John Hodge, deputy grand master; R. W. William A. Sutherland, senior grand warden; R. W. John J. Gorman, grand treasurer, R. W. Edward M. Ehlers, grand secretary; Charles E. Ide, grand junior warden Grand Master Burnham is a Rhode Islander by birth and is still a young man, being about 40 years old His Masonic connections began shortly after arriving at his majority. His ardent temperament made him an enthusiastic worker, and his great popularity with the brethren has permitted his holding nearly every elective office in the order. The same integrity and earnestness in the discharge of minor offices in the fraternity have won for him the distinguished position of chieftain of 80,000 Masons of the Empire State This number represents the largest body of Masons under one jurisdiction in the world, with the exception of Great Britain.



F A BURNHAM.

Cremation receives no encouragement from the Masons of Pennsylvania.

Bro. Allen Andrews, grand master of Masons in Ohio, has divided the state into 40 districts and appointed in each of same a lecturer to disseminate the revised ritual adopted by the grand lodge at its last annual communication.

The "colored" Masons difficulty has not yet been solved in California, where the "color" line exists in the craft.

There are 18 councils of royal, select and superexcellent masters in England, with 19 members.

In some old Scotch lodges it was the practice to suspend for 99 years. This was one way to avoid the punishment of expulsion.

In Sweden all princes of the blood are Freemasons by birth

There are now 603 lodges in New York state. The 1,000 mark should be reached in the next two years

In Utah the total membership is about 500.

Connecticut has a lodge numbering in membership nearly 600.

The only session in July is that of the grand lodge of Canada. In August the only grand lodge session is that of Indian Territory.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Order Has Made Immense Gains In Membership—Helmet Glints.

The supreme keeper of records and seal of the order of Knights of Pythias sends the following official report of the number of members and subordinate lodges in the Pythian world up to May 25, showing an immense gain both in members and lodges during the last year Total number of subordinate lodges Dec 31, 1892, 5,572, a net gain during the year of 671 lodges total number of members Dec 31, 1892, 413,944, a net gain during the year of 56,050 This is the largest net gain in any one year both in lodges and membership

A Pythian castle is to be erected in Newport, Ky., in the near future. It will be built by Eureka lodge, the largest and wealthiest in the state of Kentucky This lodge has an option on one of the best and most central sites in Newport

An encampment and brigade meeting of the Missouri brigade, uniform rank, will be held in St. Louis in October

June 13 was observed throughout the order as memorial day Many lodges held services in honor of deceased brothers

All members of the order under 50 years of age who can pass a satisfactory medical examination should become members of the endowment rank

Eighty two new lodges and 6,260 members were added to Ohio's membership in 1892

The Knights of Pythias are now the third in point of numerical strength in order of secret societies of the world This, too, though only 29 years old.

A. O. U. W.

Summary of Progress For the Year 1892. Chips From the Shop.

The summary of the results and the progress made for the year 1892 comes as a surprise in that it has exceeded the previous year of 1891 and all former records It is difficult to appreciate the full measure of this progress by the figures giving the result The mind compasses its magnitude more correctly when it is remembered that the new members admitted in 1892 more than equaled that of the first 10 years of the order's existence, and the disbursements to the beneficiaries of its deceased members during the year 1892 more than equaled that of the first 13 years of the order's history.

Minnesota and Illinois have followed in line, and each reduced the maximum age limit to 45

The important question for each of the jurisdictions to solve is the maintenance of conditions equaling, as near as possible, that which exists in the order as a whole.

Eight assessments for the first six months of 1893 against 11 for the same period in 1892.

Twenty thousand dollars per day paid to the widows and orphans of its deceased members is the record for 1892. It is a grand showing, and every workman should be proud of it.

Tacoma, Wash, proposes to beat the record of Seattle by initiating 1,000 members in one night.

MASONIC.

The Jurisdiction of Delaware—Order of the Eastern Star Notes.

The jurisdiction of Delaware is composed of 21 lodges, which are governed by a grand lodge consisting of all the present and past grand officers, of more than 250 past masters and the masters and wardens of the respective constituent lodges—a formidable grand body for so small constituency.

In Illinois an amendment has been adopted by the grand lodge to relieve the lodges from the payment of the G L dues on members who from disability to pay are excused from the lodge dues or have had them remitted by the lodge.

California has 6,595 members of the Order of the Eastern Star, over one-tenth the whole membership. There are 20 grand chapters At the rate of increase the last three years the number will be 128,064 in the United States in 1895, and in 10 years there will be more members of the Eastern Star than of the great symbolic body.

The smallest grand lodge in the world in geographical extent is the grand lodge of the District of Columbia, whose jurisdiction is comprised within 10 square miles. The smallest in membership is the grand lodge of Luxemburg, whose jurisdiction only a few years ago extended over two lodges and 100 Masons.

The Eastern Star is growing in Maine fast enough to make up for lost time. In Beulah chapter at Westbrook, at one meeting in March, 33 new members were initiated. In Golden Rod chapter at Rockland 17 have been initiated since January.

The one hundred and fifth anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution For Girls was held in Freemason's tavern, London, recently. The Earl of Euston, provincial G. M. of Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire, presided. The stewards' report shows a liberal contribution to the great charity—viz, £14,011, or about $70,000. The city of London gave of this sum $31,000.

It is a well known historical fact that two grand lodges have existed at the same time in England, Massachusetts, South Carolina and Louisiana. New York at one time had six grand lodges.

The twenty-fourth annual convocation of the Ancient Order of the Eastern Star of the state of New York was held in New York city After a spirited contest Mrs. Elizabeth Raymond of Syracuse was elected grand matron, John C. Heineman grand patron and Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson associate grand matron.

I. O. O. F.

Wisconsin Grand Lodge Elects Officers. Rebekah Degree Notes.

The grand lodge of Wisconsin at its annual session in Milwaukee elected the following officers: Grand master, J L. Jorgensen; deputy grand master, J. W. Watson, grand warden, Judge L H. Mead, secretary, Richard Hoe, treasurer, David Adler, chaplain, W. J. Fisher, grand representative for two years, F M Griswold, grand representative for one year, H. E. Dickinson. The secretary's salary was raised from $2,250 to $2,500.

The annual session of the Wisconsin Rebekah degree lodges was held in Odd Fellows' hall, Milwaukee. The secretary's report shows that 10 lodges had been instituted in the last year and that 652 members had been added, bringing the total number up to 4,113 The following officers were elected President, Mrs. S E. Hutchinson, vice president, Mrs. Mary Nelson; secretary, Mrs. Eliza McFarlane; treasurer, Miss Annie Telford

The Rebekah lodges of New York city, as elsewhere, are doing a grand work in the interests of the order. The $5,000 paid out last year will probably be exceeded this year.

If you have not organized a Rebekah degree lodge in your locality, do so. They are helpful institutions.

The Lodge Record wonders if the "smoker" fad, which has reached the lodges and encampments, will attack the Rebekahs. Never fear. If a member should introduce the weed, the sisters would smoke her out.

Fidelity Rebekah lodge of Concord, N. H., has nearly 600 members.

A pretty feature of the institution of Arbutus Rebekah lodge of Manchester, N H, was the holding in the hand by each of the 100 and more candidates for the degree of a bunch of May flowers.

Delaware, Florida, Manitoba and South Carolina have each only one Rebekah lodge.

An officer of a Rebekah lodge has no right to remain in the lodge without wearing regalia.

A. O. U. W.

Gains In the Various Jurisdictions—Notes of the Order.

Massachusetts still holds the lead with net gain for April of 807. Kansas follows with 455, Nebraska 408, Iowa 309, the Dakotas 303 and Minnesota 203.

Pennsylvania admitted 287 members during May. Pat the old mother on the back, but give West Virginia credit for 150 of them.

We are sorry to note that Illinois dropped behind 123 in April.

Kentucky is doing well. In April 114 new members were admitted and a net gain made of 79.

Members in good standing May 1, 318,075; net gain in membership for past 12 months, 30,201; net gain in membership in April, 8,611, amount of beneficiary fund paid out in April, $517,691 38.

The grand lodge of Minnesota has passed a law providing for the expulsion of any member who becomes a dealer in intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

The A. O. U. W. still heads the list of beneficiary associations. Nothing to excel it and but very few to equal it, for our benefits are manifold and protection safe, secure and cheap.

Respect For the English Language.

If we reverence our mother tongue as we ought, we will be on our guard not to insult it by violating its rules. We will not say, "You hadn't ought to do this," or, "He ain't a-goin to do that." We will avoid that last and worst error of the vulgar, the double negative. We will be above misplacing moods and tenses and putting the nominative case where the objective belongs by right.—Harper's Bazar.

World's Fair Fakirs.

Venders of World's fair medals are probably most numerous and do the biggest business of all the fakirs that frequent Jackson park. Those who deal in camp stools, sandwiches, sausages, popcorn, soda water, etc., may be looked upon with some allowance, especially as their prices are not now as exorbitant as they were at the beginning. One of the sandwich men drove a thriving trade the other day by announcing in a loud voice that if his sandwich were deficient in ham, bread, butter or has he would refund the money twice over.

THE LIMA BUSINESS COLLEGE

Shorthand and Typewriting Institute, and School of Telegraphy

Is the most complete institution of Business Training in the State of Ohio. Has the largest summer attendance. Is thoroughly progressive in every department. Is not a cheap school. Does not employ cheap teachers. Does not furnish cheap stationery and books. Is in charge of a successful business man. It is a business college that Lima is proud of. To verify these statements pay the institution a visit. Take the elevator, Metropolitan Block, and you will be shown to the President's private office.

HOWARD W. PEARS, Mgr.

ROBERT MEHAFFEY, President. JOHN BLACK, Vice President
W. H. DUFFIELD, Cashier.

The Metropolitan Bank,

LIMA, OHIO.

NO. 330 NORTH MAIN STREET, METROPOLITAN BLOCK

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Special attention given to the business of depositors. Collections Promptly Made. Deposit your Earnings in the

SAVINGS DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

Of This Bank and have

INTEREST PAID ON YOUR MONEY.

Deposits will be received of sums of 25 cents and over. Semi annually interests will be computed on these deposits, under rules adopted by the Bank and be paid to the depositor. This department of the Metropolitan Bank is the ONLY SAVINGS BANK IN LIMA.

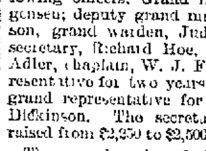
The First National Bank.

LIMA, OHIO.

Capital, $100,000, Surplus and Profits $40,000.

In addition to its Commercial Business, this Bank has opened a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, where deposits of $1.00 and upwards will be received and interest paid. Small accounts solicited.

S. A. BAXTER, President.	C. M. HUGHES, Jr. Cashier.
S. S. SRICE, Vice President.	F. C. CUNNINGHAM, Ass't Cashier.



Sexine Pills RESTORE LOST VIGOR

Before and After Using.

Sale by Melville Bros., next door to postoffice.

Modern Spanish Literature.

The Spanish literature of our times is of high quality, as was that of other times. Spain has today, as it has had for hundreds of years, many eminent scholars in all branches of learning. The Spanish romancers, novel writers and poets of this generation deserve very high praise.—New York Sun.

As to Interviewing.

A contemporary speaks of a "new kind of interviewing," where the interviewer in the course of pumping his victim has the opportunity of airing his own opinions. We had supposed that this was the basic principle of the interview. We had been given to understand that the opinions of the victim were the last things to enter the mind of the interviewer.—Boston Transcript.

MERCURIAL

Mr. J. C. Jones, of Fulton, Ark., says of S.S.S. "About ten years ago I contracted a severe case of blood poison. Leading physicians prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without any relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies, with unsuccessful results, but which brought on an attack of mercurial

RHEUMATISM

rheumatism that made my life one of agony. After suffering four years I gave up all remedies and commenced using S. S. S. After taking several bottles, I was entirely cured and able to resume work. S.S.S. is the greatest medicine for blood poisoning to-day on the market."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

EAT QUAKER MILLS

TRADE MARK.

ROLLED WHITE OATS FOR BREAKFAST.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

American Cereal Co., Ravenna, O.

In Paint

the best is the cheapest. Strictly Pure White Lead is best; properly applied it will not scale, chip, chalk, or rub off; it firmly adheres to the wood and forms a permanent base for repainting. Paints which peel or scale have to be removed by scraping or burning before satisfactory repainting can be done. When buying it is important to obtain

Strictly Pure White Lead

properly made. Time has proven that white-lead made by the "Old Dutch" process of slow corrosion possesses qualities that cannot be obtained by any other method of manufacture. This process consumes four to six months time, and produces the brands that have given White Lead its character as the standard paint.

"Armstrong & McKelvy"
"Beymer-Bauman" "Eckstein"
"Fahnestock" "Anchor"
"Kentucky" "Morley"
"Davis-Chambers"

are standard brands of strictly pure Lead made by the "Old Dutch" process. You get the best in buying them. You can produce any desired color by tinting these brands of white lead with National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

For sale by the most reliable dealers in Paints everywhere.

If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar, it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,
1 Broadway, New York.
Cincinnati Branch,
Cincinnati, . . . Ohio.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The People's National Bank of Wapakoneta, Ohio, Pl't'f } Allen
vs. } Comm'n
G. W Harner, et al., } Pleas.
Dft

By virtue of a vendi exponas issued from the Court of Common Pleas, of Allen county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale on the premises now occupied by G. W. Harner and known as the Neff farm, situate about two miles west of Lima, and one-fourth mile south of the Bl'ds road, in German township, Allen County, Ohio on

TUESDAY, JULY 11, A. D., 1893,

At 10 o'clock a. m., the following described goods and chattels to-wit:

One (1) bay brood mare about ten years old, one (1) dark bay mare about eight years old, one (1) iron grey colt about one year old, one (1) black colt with white in forehead, about one year old, two (2) light dun jersey milch cows, one (1) dark half Jersey milch cow, one (1) deep red milch cow, one (1) bright red milch cow, one (1) white milch cow, one (1) red and white spotted milch cow, one (1) red and white milch cow with white face, one (1) brindle milch cow, one (1) two year-old red heifer, one (1) yearling brindle heifer, seven (7) tons of clover hay, four (4) spotted brood sows, one (1) Poland China boar, one Mccormick Binder, one (1) hay rake, one (1) "Farmer Friend" corn plow, two (2) Breaking plows, one (1) harrow, one (1) single top buggy, one (1) two-horse spring wagon, two (2) farm wagons, one (1) pair bob-sleds, one (1) black mule mare, one (1) milk wagon and fixtures, one hundred (100) bushels of oats in bin, two (2) sets of buggy harness, two (2) double sets of working harness, and ten (10) acres of wheat growing on the farm known as the William Anderson farm, in section thirty three, (33) German township, Allen county, Ohio. Said wheat will be sold on the Anderson farm immediately after the sale on the Neff farm.

Terms of sale—Cash.

LAWRENCE O'NEILL, Sheriff, Allen County, Ohio.

Lima, Ohio, June 30, 1893.

A. S. Graham, Plaintiff's Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICE.

James E Bastable, of the city of Chicago, state of Illinois, Thomas Bastable, of the city of St. Louis, in the state of Missouri; Mary E Bastable, intermarried with ——— Sieor, of the city of Denver, in the state of Colorado; Margaret Bastable, of Salt Lake City in Utah; Catherine Bastable, intermarried with ——— McKenzie, of Arizona; and John Flinn, of Solomon City, in the state of Kansas, will take notice that on the 25th day of May, 1893, Thomas Fitzgerald filed a petition in the court of common pleas of Allen county, against them, in which he alleges among other things, that he is the owner in fee simple of inlot No 477 (old No. 20 in McHenry's addition) of the city of Lima, Ohio

That on March 7, 1873, he executed and delivered to one John Flinn a mortgage for $3000 on the north half of said lot No. 20. That said Margaret Bastable was the equitable owner of said mortgage, and that the monies secured thereby were paid to her. That said mortgage remains of record vol. 10, page 480, of the mortgage record of said Allen county, Ohio.

That on the 16th day of October, 1878, he executed and delivered to said Margaret Bastable a mortgage on the whole of said lot for the sum of $2,000 which mortgage was recorded vol. 16, page 338, of the mortgage record of Allen county, Ohio.

That said mortgages are both fully paid. That Margaret Bastable has refused to satisfy and cancel the same of record, and that they remain a cloud upon plaintiff's title to said premises.

The prayer of said petition is that the above named parties, heirs of Margaret Bastable, now deceased, be ordered to satisfy and cancel said mortgage of record and that upon their failure to do so, that the Clerk of said court enter proper satisfaction thereof, &c., and that the title of said premises be quieted against the claims of all parties herein notified.

Said parties herein named are further notified that said petition will be for hearing on and after the 31st day of July, 1893, and that they are required to answer by such time, or the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered accordingly.

THOMAS FITZGERALD, Plaintiff.

By Robb & Leete, his Att'ys. 5 26 6wks

LEGAL NOTICE.

John Lichty, of Belvidere, Franklin county Tennessee, and Anna Lichty and Florence Lichty, minors, of the same place.

Daniel L Goble, of Galveston, Texas; Josephus Goble, of Durant, Indian Territory; Mary A. Goble, Adella Caseman, of Yuba, California, will take notice that on the 6th day of June, 1893, Solomon H. Arnold and Simon W. Fackler filed their petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Ohio, against them and other defendants, charging among other things that they are tenants in common, owners in fee simple, and now in possession of the north west quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28) Town two (2) south, range eight (8) East Allen county, Ohio, and that they and their grantors have had the open notorious, quiet, adverse and contiguous possession thereof for a more than twenty-one (21) years last past. That they claim title to said lands through a deed executed and delivered by Ebenezer Goble, administrator of Daniel L. Goble, to Elijah Ferguson, but that said deed was lost or destroyed and never recorded. The prayer of said petition is that you together with the other heirs of Daniel L Goble deceased, execute and deliver to said Solomon H. Arnold and Simon W. Fackler a proper conveyance for said described land, that upon failure so to do, the decree of this court operate as such, and for all proper relief.

You will answer said petition on the 29th day July, 1893, or the same may be taken as confessed and decree rendered accordingly.

SOLOMON H. ARNOLD } Plaintiffs
SIMON W. FACKLER, }
ROBB & LEETE, Att'ys. 6 6w

LEGAL NOTICE.

John Lichty, of Belvidere, Franklin county, Tennessee; Anna Lichty and Florence Lichty, minors of the same place; Daniel L. Goble, of Galveston, Texas, will take notice that on the 6th day of June, A. D., 1893, Solomon H. Arnold and Simon W. Fackler filed their petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Ohio, against them and other defendants, charging among other things that they are the owners in fee, and with their grantors have been in the open, notorious, continuous and peaceable possession of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-eight, (28) town two (2) south range eight, (8) in Allen county, Ohio, since January 29th, 1849.

That the heirs at law of Daniel L. Goble being the owners, of said lands, sold the same to one Doud Goble, under whom plaintiffs claim title, but that John Goble neglected and failed to convey his interest therein.

The prayer of said petition is that you as heirs of said John Goble, now deceased, be required to execute and declaim to said Solomon H. Arnold and Simon W. Fackler a proper conveyance for said land, and that in case of your failure so to do that the decree operate as such, that the plaintiff's title to said premises be quieted, and for all proper relief.

You will answer said petition by the 29th day of July, 1893, or the same will stand as confessed, and decree will be rendered accordingly.

SOLOMON H. ARNOLD AND SIMON W. FACKLER, Plaintiffs.
Robb & Leete, Att'ys. 6 6w

GOLD EAGLE LAGER BEER.

The Celebrated John Hauk and Gerke Beer always on hand, in kegs and bottles. Family beer a specialty Also a full line of Greenaway's India Pale Ale, Porter and Stout, delivered to all parts of the city.

C. GEIGER.
Telephone 147. 530 North West Street,

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. 25 cents per box.

Sold by Melville, the druggist, next front office.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.

The Great English Remedy.

Before and After.

Promptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses. Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, 2 stamps. Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO., 131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Lima and ... druggists.

AVERY'S SUPPOSITORIES

—ARE A—

POSITIVE CURE

FOR DISEASES OF

WOMEN.

Sealed circulars free.

If your druggist does not sell them, drop us a card and we will see that he does. Prepared only by the

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GREAT BARGAIN SALE !

THIS WEEK

—AT—

BELL'S.

5000 yards 15c Dress Goods in desirable styles for

6 1-4 CENTS A YARD,

Which is the greatest bargain in Wash Goods offered this season.

SEASONABLE WOOL DRESS GOODS!

$1.00 Wool Crepons for 50c.
85c Grey Alpaca for 58c.
$1.12 1-2 Black Silk Warp Henrietta for 89c.
$1.35 " " " " " $1.00.
$1.75 " " " " " $1.25.
65c " All Wool " " 50c.
$1.60 " " " " " 75c.
All Wool French Challies in both dark and Light grounds for 35c a yard.

BELL'S.

The Lima Times-Democrat.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUB. CO

COUNTING ROOM, 221 NORTH MAIN STREET

TELEPHONE CALL, No. 84.

EVER EAT CANDIES ?

J. P. Harley has displayed the finest line of Confectionery in the city.

FINE GOODS ONLY.

MONEY TO LOAN!

Money loaned on real estate security in sums of $200 and upwards. Privilege given for partial payment if desired. Remember that I have the lowest priced money offered in Northwestern Ohio to-day. CALL ON ME.

E. L. GUNN,
Rooms 26 and 27 Opera House Block, Lima, O

LOST—Pair of gold rimmed spectacles. Lenses specially ground, making them useless to anyone except person for whom they were made. Liberal reward paid for their return to this office.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

Pete Simon today purchased a half interest in Sam Lober's barber shop.

Common Pleas Court this morning adjourned until next Monday morning.

This morning Chas Prosser and Sadie Beemer were granted a marriage license.

Miss Mable Thrift is slowly recovering from her recent dangerous illness and was able to sit up yesterday.

The jury in the damage suit of Cox vs. The Solar Refining Company returned a verdict this morning of no cause for action.

A lady's spring wrap was found on the street last evening by Clarence Beery, who turned it over to the police. The owner can recover it by calling at the police station.

FRED. HEROLD

Suddenly Stricken With Nervous Prostration.

About eight o'clock this morning while seated at the breakfast table at his home opposite the C. H. & D. depot, Fred. Herold suddenly fell over unconscious. He was picked up for dead and medical attendance summoned. He lay apparently dead for some time, then gradually showed signs of returning vitality, but is still in a very dangerous condition. The doctors pronounce him suffering from nervous prostration.

BLOWN OFF.

Frank Jones Loses His Left Hand.

Yesterday Frank Jones, a nephew of Dr. Jones, the Gomer physician, was making preparations to go out on a hunt, and was standing with his left arm over the muzzle of his gun, when it was discharged and his wrist so badly shattered that the hand had to be amputated.

Drs. Hiner and Vail were summoned from this city to assist in the operation.

GRAIN MARKET.

The following gives the Chicago grain market for today:

	Open.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	79	79¼	68¾	68¾
December	74½	71¾	73½	73¾
Corn—				
September	42½	42½	41⅞	41¾
December				
Oats—				
September..	26¼	26⅜	26	26¼
December...				
Pork—				
September	20 10	$20 22	$20 00	$20 00
December				

BUCHANAN BROS & CO

Two Deaths.

Miss Mary Walden, colored, aged 16 years, died at the home of her mother, on West Spring street, at six o'clock this morning from consumption. The funeral services will be held from the Second Baptist church at two o'clock Friday afternoon.

Warren Heffner, of 122 Grand avenue, died at noon today. Funeral from the Spring Street Lutheran church, at 2.20 o'clock tomorrow.

Not on Main Street.

In Monday's edition of the TIMES the type made Dr. Machan's location on North Main street. It is on North Union street in the barns of the City Transfer Co.

Boy's Temperance Brigade

Meets tonight at 7 o'clock. All old members as well as any new ones wishing to join the Brigade will be made welcome.

G. A. R., Notice.

Post meeting tonight at 7 30 sharp.
J. S. KARNES, Com.
M. E. BOYSELL, Adjt.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been and Are Going.

Dr Anna Goebel is in Chicago.

D. L Sharp spent the Fourth in Findlay.

Will Terry spent the Fourth in Toledo.

D. L Feeders was in Indianapolis yesterday.

Miss Josie Sharp, of Sidney, is visiting here.

Mrs. J. H. Irwin, of Sidney, is the guest of Lima friends.

Mrs. J. W. Clark, of Sidney, is the guest of friends in the city.

Probate Judge Linderman and family are home from the World's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Collins returned to Wapakoneta this morning, after a visit here.

Mrs. Betschman is on her way to Buffalo, N. Y., where she will visit friends and relatives.

H. A. Singleton and bride returned last night from their wedding trip to Lafayette, Inc.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stolts, of West Cairo, spent the Fourth with C F. Woolery, of Second street.

Miss Anna Simons of Findlay has returned home after a short visit with her friend Mrs McCune.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris, with their sister Miss Anna Perkins, and a party of friends from Galboa, spent the 4th in Lima

Mr and Mrs. Dave Gilbert and daughter, of Dayton, spent the Fourth with his brother, Dr. A. W. Gilbert, and wife.

Mrs. Fred Mosinger, of Bellefountaine spent the Fourth with Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Baker, of North Elizabeth street.

Max Scheibenzuber and sister, Miss Katie, of Dayton, spent the Fourth with Miss Rose Dickman, of North Jackson street.

Thomas Flannery and daughter, Miss Maggie, of Troy, are the guests of his sister, Mrs. Wm. Welsh, of North Elizabeth street.

Misses Stella Cromer and Emma Huber and Mr. Lou Huber, of Ottawa, spent the Fourth with Miss Laura Lange, of East High street.

Miss Alice Duddy entertained Mr J. C. Neeley, of Kenton, and Miss Maude Post, of Findlay, over the Fourth. They returned home to-day.

GONE.

Four Prisoners Escape from the City Prison.

Another delivery from the city prison.

Two men who were arrested for drunkenness yesterday and the two who were arrested Monday with Mrs. Fie in the woods east of town, escaped last night.

Just what time the prisoners escaped is unknown, but it must have been after midnight.

They effected their escape by prying a couple of boards up from the floor and then crawled out under the south side of the building through the cellar way. The other prisoners were locked in separate cells, or no doubt the whole of them would have escaped. The names of the prisoners who escaped are unknown as they gave none at the time they were arrested.

SOUTH SIDE.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sharritts, of South Main street, a girl.

There will be an election of officers at the Stevenson club meeting next Friday night.

Miss Maud Yost, of Van Wert, spent the Fourth with Miss Edith Wappner, of West Kibby street.

Ezra Cutting and daughter, of Decatur, Ind., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Wappner, of West Kibby street.

Mrs. M. Rudelson, of Columbus, is the guest of her nephew, Conductor Gord Bashore, and wife, of South Main street.

Mrs Cora Bouck and sons, of Rochester, Ind., are the guests of Mrs. Bouck's sister, Mrs. E H. Mattice, of South Elizabeth street.

A Broken Bridge.

The bridge over Pike run in Sugar Creek township, near the residence of W. W. Williams, was broken down a few days ago by the weight of a traction engine which crossed it enroute for Paulding county. The engine weighed above nine tons, a greater weight than should be permitted upon one of those light bridges.

To Be Given Nightly.

The Turner Hall has been leased to Mr. Jaeger, J. J. Murray and Chas. Graw, and will be known as the Lima Vandeville Co. First class entertainments will be given every evening.

21-6t CHAS. GRAU, Mgr.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Winners.

The winners in the prize drill and target shooting contest yesterday were as follows: The Ohio Normal University Cadets, of Ada, captured the citizens' flag. The Bloomdale Rifle Team, of Bloomdale, won the target shoot prize of $50; Sargent Newman, of Bryan, won the medal in the individual target shoot, and Private Ed. Resch, of Company D, Van Wert, won the individual drill medal.

ACCEPTED.

Steffers Takes up Kerwins Challenge.

This morning a letter was received from Billy Steffers, the Toledo light weight, stating that he would accept Jack Kerwin's challenge for a fight and has forwarded the money to cover Kerwin's forfeit. Steffers wants the fight to come off before the club that will offer the largest purse, and suggests that it come off at Grand Island, near Toledo. Kerwin is willing to meet him anywhere.

THREE TIMES

The Fire Department Was Called Out To-day.

One Blaze This Morning and Two This Afternoon

The value of two fire departments was fully appreciated today and the members of the council who are entertaining the idea that the department should be cut down, should dispel it at once. The department is one of the most important the city has and should be maintained at all hazards.

THE FIRST ONE.

This morning about 8 15 o'clock an alarm of fire from box 76 called the department to Main street and the P. Ft. W. & C., where an old building belonging to G Day was on fire. The building is located along the railroad tracks and about half way back between Main and Elizabeth streets, and a line of hose was laid over the track. The fire was in the roof of the building and had originated from a spark from a passing engine. The roof being very dry, the flames spread rapidly, the building soon being enveloped, and in addition, an adjoining building. The walls of the structures being of brick prevented them from destruction. The dryness of the timbers and their being soaked in grease, the buildings having been used for pork packing purposes, caused the flames to have an easy time of it.

The roof of both buildings were burned off, but the interior was not damaged much.

The buildings are occupied by Long, Mercer & Schaffer, successors of Mr. Day.

The lines of hose being across the tracks, the P, Ft. W. & C. east bound paper train, due at 8:30, was held about twenty minutes

ANOTHER.

About 1:25 o'clock this afternoon the department was summoned to Grand avenue, where a house occupied by James McClintock was on fire. The summer kitchen was destroyed and the rear end of the building damaged before the fire was extinguished. Damage, about $100. Cause supposed to have been a defective flue

STILL ANOTHER.

Just after the Central department left for the Grand avenue blaze, an alarm was sent in from box 62. The South Side department responded and made an excellent run to the residence of Samuel Keeve, at 241 South Pierce street, and soon extinguished the fire, which is supposed to have caught from the kitchen flue.

A hundred dollars will cover the damage.

LANDED.

But Not Without a Lively Tussle.

Frank Dietrick, a fellow by the name of Devine, and a third party, a stranger, were raising a disturbance on East Wayne street about two o'clock this afternoon. When Policeman Baker attempted to arrest Devine, Dietrich and the other fellow interfered. Baker called upon Detective Blaize, Sam Meeks and Chas. Rockhill for assistance and, after a very hard tussle the three were landed behind the bars at the city prison. Blaize, who took Deitrick, had his coat almost torn off and was compelled to strike Dietrick with his cane in order to manage him, and cut quite a gash in his forehead, which was dressed by Dr Steiner.

Meeks also had a hard tussle, and got a small gash cut on one side of his head.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

NOTES.

E E Woolery, of the C. & E dispatchers office at Huntington, spent the 4th with his parents.

The C & E. is running two and three sections of west bound passenger train No 3 every night.

The dirt which the steam shovel is taking from the L. E. & W. yards, is being hauled to St. Marys, where it is used to fill up under a tressel.

The Erie yards at Galion are being enlarged, and when finished will have a capacity for at least one thousand cars. It is reported that train 90 will run on through to Galion when the yards are completed, but nothing official has yet been given out in regard to the matter.

TOO WISE

Strange People Attempt to do Seneca Large.

They Wanted Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars for a Watch But Failed to Catch Him.

About dark last evening a woman drove into Seneca Large's livery barn, in the alley opposite the the court house, and requested that her horse be unhitched and properly cared for. The animal was hitched to a phaeton and seemed very tired, as if it had been driven a long distance. The woman was accompanied by a girl about thirteen years of age, boy about nine years old and a small black dog. The three went to a boarding house on West Wayne street and engaged lodging for the night, while the horse and dog were cared for at the livery stable.

The woman had only been gone from the barn about half an hour when she returned and going to her vehicle took out a valise, opened it and exclaimed, "My best watch is gone" Mr Large was present and declared that no one had disturbed anything in the phaeton

SINCE SHE HAD LEFT

the barn, and that if she had lost a gold watch, it was before she came into his place. The woman claimed that the watch was left in the valise at the barn and had, together with a gold chain, been stolen.

The valise was searched and a watch found, but this one she said was her daughter's, and the wanted Seneca to pay her $350 for the time-piece, which she claimed cost her $550. Mr Large was confident no time-piece had been swiped at his barn, and very properly refused to pay the $350

The woman returned to the boarding house and had been gone but a short time when a man claiming to be her husband went to the barn and inquired if she had been there and where she could be found. He was directed to her boarding house and found her. Later the two went to Lieutenant Phalen and told him the story of the robbery. The Lieutenant accompanied them to the barn and did what he could to clear up the matter, but very

LITTLE COULD BE DONE.

The man gave his name as J. B. Hartkorn, of No. 46 South Eleventh street, Richmond, Ind, and, if his story is true, is comfortably situated there. He demanded the $350 and Mr Large refused to pay the amount, and so the matter rests.

Mr. Hartkorn and her two children passed through this city about four weeks ago and had their horse fed at Mr. Large's barn. The woman claimed that she was going to visit relatives in Paulding county, and that they were traveling in that way in order to benefit her health. Mr Hartkorn came here by rail yesterday to meet and surprise his wife. He stated that he had been robbed of $300 while on a train

ON HIS WAY HERE

The family left here at an early hour this morning and started for Versailles, where they intend to remain over night and start for Richmond again to-morrow.

The police take no stock in the alleged robbery and are of the opinion that it was merely a scheme to beat Mr. Large out of $350. But Seneca is too wise to be taken in on any such a scheme.

POLICE COURT

Three Robbers and Two Drunks Fired Out of Town.

There were five prisoners arraigned before Mayor McComb in police court this morning, all of whom spent the Fourth behind the bars at the city prison, being locked up in cells, and were accordingly prevented from escaping with the others

Mrs Lizzie Fie, the woman employed at the Ohio House, who was arrested for drunkenness Monday evening, was very penitent and promised to conduct herself better in the future and was allowed to go home after receiving a lecture.

A man by the name of Jeffries, employed by the Manhattan Oil company, at St Marys, who was trying to clean out the C H & D spittoons yesterday was charged with being drunk and disorderly. He claimed that he left home with $45 but the $40 was missing when he was locked up. He was furnished a ticket for home and allowed to go.

George Wilson, of Chicago, James Connelly, of Terre Haute, Ind, and James Colman, of Pittsburg, the three who were run in by Policeman Blair, Monday evening, while trying to dispose of some goods, supposed to have been stolen were requested to get out of town immediately, and they went

No trace of the owners of the goods has yet been discovered, and the stuff is being held at police headquarters

ROBBERS

Wanted at St Johns Arrested Here To-day

Word was received by the police today that Walters saloon at St Johns had been robbed last night and some money and goods stolen. The robbers were supposed to be here and the police were on the lookout for them. This afternoon Policeman Patton captured three and Policeman Blair one of the fellows who were landed behind the bars.

A boy who saw them enter the saloon came here and pointed the fellows out to the police. Their names are Mason and Tobon. The other two are not known.

ACCIDENTS.

The Result of Celebrating the Fourth.

About half-past seven o'clock last evening Sam Marmon, son of Mrs J. Y. Marmon, living at corner of Market and Metcalf streets, was watching a toy cannon being fired near his home when it prematurely discharged. He was standing over the cannon and his face was burned, as were also his right hand and knee. His hair took fire and was singed. His injuries are very painful, but not serious. He is under the care of a physician.

LITTLE GIRL HURT

About noon yesterday Zella, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs George Hanson, of North Elizabeth street, had both of her hands and her right arm badly burned by the explosion of some fire works that she was holding. The wounds were very painful

LOST ONE EYE AT LEAST.

George Wiss, while attempting to touch off a small cannon made of a gas pipe, at Wapakoneta yesterday, used a dynamite cap in the place of powder. The cannon being hot from rapid shooting, exploded, burning his hands and one side of his face to a crisp. His condition is critical and if he recovers will lose the sight of his right eye.

THE SCORE

Of Yesterday's Shoot in South Lima.

The following is the score which resulted from the live bird shoot that the South Side Shooting Club held on the commons south of the C & E railroad yesterday. Out of a possible five the marksmen scored as follows

Lineman, 1, Ackerman, 3, Lewis, 2, Cornelius, 3; Fritz, 4; Morris, 4, Lamberton, 4; Mack, 3; Canavan, 3; Spellacy, 3; Lundrigan, 1; Maguire, 5.

For the clay pigeon shot, the marksmen divided into two teams of 7 men each. The score was: Ackerman's team, 47; out of a possible 70; Fisk's team, 23, out of a possible 70

Every Evening.

The Turner Hall will open this evening with a first class Vandeville Co. under the management of the Lima Vaudeville Co. Grand concert every afternoon. Performance every evening commencing at 8 o'clock with a change of programme every week.

This hall will be conducted in a strictly first class manner.

21 6t CHAS. GRAW, Mgr.

ROUND ABOUT.

The depots were crowded with passengers to-day, returning home after spending the Fourth in Lima.

* *

The escape of four prisoners from the city prison last night is the fourth or fifth similar circumstance. It seems strange that prisoners are not locked up in cells. That is what the latter are for. It wouldn't be a bad idea for an investigation of last nights delivery to be made and the responsibility located.

* *

Red Cloud won the first heat of the pace at Indianapolis yesterday in 2:19½. Seeing that it was impossible for him to win first money he was not urged, and took the second place.

* *

The first important step toward carrying out the law providing that all freight cars in the United States shall be equipped with automatic couplers, has been taken by the American Railway Association. It has filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission the agreement as to the height of the draw-bar required for couplers. This is in pursuance of the provision that all draw-bars and couplers shall be of uniform, a feature that is highly necessary to make the automatic coupler possible to be uniformly used. A large per cent of the accidents that occur to brakemen while making a coupling is due to the difference in height of draw-bars. The height decided upon by the association is 34½ inches, and will hereafter be the standard on all American railways.

* *

The Tourists celebrated the Fourth with a picnic at the residence of Mr H. Kibby, on South Main street, during the afternoon.

* *

The Boys' Brigade made a fine appearance in the procession Monday evening. They conducted themselves in such a manner that they would be an honor to any society. Their new suits were very becoming to them, white and clean. May their lives be of that same pure character. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union may well feel proud of them. These ladies are taking a great interest in the boys, and have presented them with a handsome banner and two silk flags, which they are taught to honor and respect. This is one of the finest organizations of the kind in the State. But what the boys need now is guns to drill with at their weekly meetings. Let the good people of this city assist them in every possible way. If we take care of the boys the men will take care of themselves

* *

The Ohio Southern railroad celebrated the Fourth by running excursion trains over the Lima extension, now completed to St Paris, from Springfield to Termont City. In a few days the Erie will begin running trains into Springfield over the extension

* *

A severe hot spell is very trying to the philosophy of the average man and woman, but fretting and worrying about the heat greatly aggravates its evils. It is not always possible to keep cool and comfortable, but the first necessity to endure excessive heat is to meet it with deliberation and take all reasonable precautions against needless exposure. It is always wise to regulate diet and drink with care during severe heated terms. Diet should be lighter and cooler than usual, by diminished meats and increased fruits and vegetables. Alcoholic stimulants should be scrupulously avoided, and especially for children. Cooling drinks are very tempting in hot weather, but it is a serious mistake to overload the stomach with fluids of any sort. Pure water of the natural temperature of the spring is the very best drink, and even that should be used moderately

The danger of sunstroke is very great in hot days with unusual humidity in the atmosphere, and it is not confined to those exposed to the scorching rays of the sun. Prostration from heat, or what is commonly called sunstroke may occur without direct exposure to the sun, and it is possible when in bed at night after the heat of the day has passed. The exposure is greater and the danger more imminent in cases where persons are employed on buildings or exposed to the direct rays of the sun but sunstroke comes from the internal condition of the system influenced by heat, rather than from a stroke by direct exposure

If the head can be kept reasonably cool, sunstroke or any form of prostration by heat is impossible, and all who are specially exposed to the sun should keep a damp linen cloth in the crown of their hats, or, what is better yet, a small cabbage leaf. The same law applies to horses. A small piece of linen suspended over the head of the horse will not only protect the head from the direct rays of the sun, but assure a cooling current of air between the linen and the brain. As long as the head can be kept moderately cool in man or horse, there is safety in the hottest weather

The Geary Law.

The Geary Chinese act is one of the most inhuman acts that ever were placed upon any statute book.—Boston Herald

This is a very highly exaggerated statement. The act merely requires Chinese residents to register their names, as those of Americans resident in China are registered. No Chinese who obeys it will be expelled from this country or subjected to any trouble whatever. The penalty for disobeying it is far milder than the Chinese penalty for disobeying any edict. It is not a law for the expulsion of the Chinese, or that restricts any right of the Chinese, or that inflicts any wrong upon the Chinese, or that ought to disturb the Chinese, or that would disturb them in the least if they took the trouble to give heed to it

A law of the same kind, applicable to Americans and other foreigners resident in France, was adopted by the French chambers last month. The new French "alien law" provides that any foreigner arriving at or living in any place in France and desiring to engage in any industry or profession shall within a week register his name at the prefecture of police, make a declaration of his intention and furnish satisfactory proof of his identity, after which he shall receive a certificate which he must retain, and which, in the event of his removal to any other place must be vised within two days. The provisions of the French law are fully as rigorous as those of our Chinese registration law, and it has been strictly enforced since its enactment a few weeks ago.—New York Sun.

Quakers Who Could and Did Fight.

A hay harvest in the heart of the city is the unusual sight that presented itself to people passing the old "Fighting Quakers'" burying ground on Fifth street south of Locust last week. The Society of Free Friends, as they call themselves, is now extinct, as the general society has broadened to meet their views, and no burials have been made in the ground for years. During the civil war many Union soldiers who died in the hospitals of this city were given a resting place alongside the "Fighting Quakers" of the Revolution.—Philadelphia Record

Women Graduates of Honor.

Of the 241 graduates of the London university who took the degree of B. A., 80 were women. In the honors list in mental and moral science, a woman stood first, as also in that of English and French. In the very difficult faculty of science, 12 out of 84 were women. In the M. B. examination, 7 out of 50 were women, and in medical faculty 8 out of 60 were women.

Make the Frocks Fireproof.

With the Fourth of July in the near distance it may be well for the careful mother to recall that the little cotton frocks of her daughter may be made fireproof by adding an ounce of alum to the last rinsing water. It would not be a bad idea to put one of last summer's dresses through that treatment for wear on Independence day.—New York Times.

LIMA OIL.

The Product on Display at the World's Fair.

It is One of the Many Attractive Features of the Big Show.

There are excellent and varied exhibits of Ohio pig iron and ores as well as manufactured iron in strips or shapes, as they are called technically, and there is a photograph showing Ohio as an iron producing state in 1891, says a World's Fair Correspondent to the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. One of the features of the mines and mining exhibit is a miniature oil well with pumps, etc., put up complete as it would be in operation in the field. This in connection with the oil exhibits, forms an interesting feature from the fact that Ohio is now one of the principal oil producing states, although until within a few years this product was not seriously considered as one of the features of Ohio. While the first oil well in Ohio was drilled in Washington county in 1850, and a year or so later oil was found in Noble county, there was no significance as to the oil products of Ohio until 1884 when a well drilled at Macksburg, Washington county, to the depth of 1,700 feet found oil in paying quantities in the Berea grit. In 1886

A CITIZEN OF LIMA

struck oil at Trenton Rock at 1,200 feet, since which time several thousand wells have been drilled and millions of barrels of oil produced in the range of counties extending along the limestone range at Toledo to the Indiana line. Now the production of oil in the state of Ohio is in the neighborhood of 55,000 barrels a day, and it is estimated that altogether more than 10,000 wells have been drilled and over 100,000,000 barrels of oil produced in Ohio since its original discovery.

At the side of the miniature oil well in a handsome glass case there are more than 300 samples of Ohio oils in their various processes of refinement from the crude state, and exhibit of crude product which differ from the dark, thick molasses like liquid found at Lima to that of a light wine color found in Washington county. Thirty-two of these samples are of

CRUDE OIL FOUND

in different localities, principally in Allen, Auglaize, Mercer, Hancock, Wood, Sandusky, Seneca, and also Washington and Monroe, although in small quantities in these latter counties. The gathering of this vast and admirable exhibit of minerals, mining products and building materials of the Buckeye State has been performed by the executive commissioner, Daniel J. Ryan, with the able assistance of Mr. George W Hull, of Lima, and ex State Senator Henry J. Cleveland, of Noble county. Mr Ryan, of course, has directed the work in his capacity of executive commissioner, Messrs. Hull and Cleveland have been almost constantly engaged in this and other departments of Ohio's exhibit since arrangements were first made to represent the Buckeye State at the World's Fair.

WEPT

When He Heard that He Must Hang Friday.

When Warden James, says a Columbus dispatch, informed Frank Van Loon, the Columbus Grove bandit, that the Pardon Board had refused to interfere with the death penalty, and that he must hang early next Friday morning, the condemned murderer broke down and wept bitterly.

The only hope for Van Loon is now in a final appeal to Governor McKinley. The condemned man's relatives believe that the Governor may be prevailed upon to grant him a respite, despite the action of the Pardon Board in refusing to recommend clemency.

A Challie Sale.

Tomorrow we will have on sale a lot of choice Challies worth 7c per yard which will be sold for 3c per yard, making it a great bargain G. E BLUEM,
23 3t 57 Public Square

VISIT

THE 19 DAYS

COST PRICE !

SALE AT

J. M. WAUGH'S,

SHOE STORE,

31 PUBLIC SQUARE.

Didn't Catch Him.

This afternoon about 2 o'clock Policeman Baker heard of a fellow in the eastern part of town who was trying to dispose of a silk dress pattern and a pair of trousers. The officer went after him but the fellow made his escape, after dropping the pants.

WHERE TO BUY.

For a good dinner, supper or lunch, July 4th, call at "The Harvest Home," 234 North Main street. Meals 25c.

Americus Waukesha Water, 5 gallons or more, at 12½c. per gallon, delivered. Telephone 44

Pure Water. Pure Water for family use. Send orders to E. Christen, sole agent for Americus Waukesha Water.

Families supplied with Pure Waukesha Water. Send your orders. Telephone 44

WANTED.

FOR RENT—Five rooms on South Pine street two doors south of Market street. Inquire at 120 South Pine street.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Small family. Enquire at 303 West Spring street MRS. A. W KAHLE.

WANTED—Salesman, salary from start, permanent place. Brown Bros Co Nurserymen, Rochester N Y.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell our choice and hardy nursery stock. Many special varieties to offer both in fruits and ornamentals and controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary. give exclusive territory and pay weekly. Write us at once and secure choice of territory. MAY BROTHERS,
6 15 20t Nurserymen, Rochester N. Y.

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